HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,069—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
9th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6521
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	5898
6th Feb.	MALWA	10500	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5 81	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	8603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5281	AUSTRALIA	9601
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6949
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9550
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS arranged.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	29th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 510	Rs. 345	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,235	11th Feb. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Hiama.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 401	Rs. 151.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 920. 2nd Class Rs. 484. Saloon Rs. 630.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Brindisi, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A STEAMER			29th Feb. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGETNS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2000 Hotels.
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 15th Jan., 1904, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "KOLA," 1200 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Jan., 1904, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th Jan., 1904, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunda Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th January, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 26th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Duillimane and Mozambique.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th January, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)
JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY:—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	...	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	850	420	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C.	RYDAL HALL	5230	Foster Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROME	3589	F. McKay	11th Jan.
C.	WORSLEY HALL	3489	Jones	21st Jan.
A.C.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prawse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4660	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	12th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	6200	Knaut	21th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4203	Browne	26th Mar.
A.	PROME	3589	F. McKay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Buck	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May
C.	EDEN HALL	5200	Haddy	25th May
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,353	20th Jan.
PERSIA	J. Mitchell	3,993	3rd Feb.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,500	29th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,803	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	T. Blackie	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,353	19th Apr.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in tins by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—52, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPETOWN—32, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Gardiner Street.

JOHANNESBURG, S. A. 17, Green's Buildings, Commissioner Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 100, and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR
JUSTIFIER to condense a word or line.
AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
PAPER FEEDING GUIDES.
BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

MESSRS. W. B. GREEN & CO., OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

OYSTERS
ARE NOW IN PERFECT CONDITION,

and nowhere can they be found in better condition than at the above Famous Restaurant.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS and DINNERS are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,
Made fresh on the Premises.
All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, and Naples Figs.
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Specialty and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

BOMBAY RACES,
THE NOTED HOUSE FOR
SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.—"THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.
BINOCULARS.—"THE FLAMMARION," The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.
BINOCULARS.—THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.
FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.
FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 45.
FLY-BACK.—DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch. From Rs. 55.
FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROSPECTUS OF
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.
APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.
5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per cent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

McDOWELL & CO'S, LIMITED.

"LIGHT OF ASIAS"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE!!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asias" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS
OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

ASK FOR
SOKAL
IT IS A STRENGTH PRODUCING, FORTIFYING AND DIGESTIVE
TONIC WINE
Highly recommended by Medical Profession.

OBTAINABLE FROM:
THOMSON & TAYLOR.
MONGINI BROS.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Morland Road, Byculla, 6th January, 1904.

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Supply and Transport Corps, Quetta District, 7th December, 1903.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 18th day of January, 1904, for WORKS in OVOIDING SIDEDRAINS, in KALACHAUKI ROAD.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 3, be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage Special Branch, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees two hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E, &c.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 8th Jan, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that JIVRAJ TRIBHOVAN, RANCHHODE HARI, PURSHOTAM RATTANSI and JIVRAJ NATHOO, Executors of GODAVARIBAI widow of BHAWAN DEVA DANA, have contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to KALIDAS KALLIANJI. Any person or persons having any claim against the same or any part thereof by way of inheritance gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise should make the same known to the undersigned at their office No. 38 Medow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

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Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Special Books also supplied via Paper.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY IN THE (D) GIRGAUM WARD.

THE SAID ELECTION being a contested election I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 the Names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

(D) GIRGAUM WARD.—ONE COUNCILLOR TO BE ELECTED.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. Mancrdas Tribhovandas.	Warden Road ..	Merchant.	Mr. Bomanji Dinsha Petit	Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
				Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhalawalkar, Kt.	The Honble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.
2	Mr. Khurshedji Navroji Shroff, B. A.	Khetwady 12th Lane.	Merchant.	Mr. Ardeshir Framji Vakil.	Mr. N. G. Velinker.

The Poll will be taken on FRIDAY, the 15th Instant, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. in the Girgaum Ward Office at the corner of Gowalia and Gamdevi Roads.
Forms of voting paper will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only on his personally appearing for it.
The Forms will be supplied free of charge on any of the four days previous to the day of the Poll at the Municipal office at Princk Shank Road from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. and on the Polling day from 8.30 A.M.
Voting papers signed by persons holding a special or general power of attorney under Section 23 (b) of the Municipal Act to represent a Company (other than Joint Stock Company) or Firm for election purposes will not be accepted unless the Power of Attorney is signed by all the members of the Company, or firm for some time in Bombay.
Persons wishing to vote must tender their votes at the time of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of their vote will be allotted.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th January 1904.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.
AGUE SPECIFIC.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	38 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Oswaopore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eiya,	Mombassa
Dhurmsalla,	Poona,	Aden.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £735,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
4 BURY COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Penang,	Rangoon,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,	Shanghai,
Madras,	Kwala Lampor	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Hankow,	Colombo,
Penang,	Yokohama,	Sourabaya,	Taiping,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Manila	Kobe,	New York
	Cons. (Philippines),	Newara Eiya,	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Mirpur—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moulmein City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,20,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER SUBJECT TO CHEQUE ACCOUNTS BY DRAFTS ON HEADQUARTERS:

4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
1 to 12 Months 3 " "
6 Months 4½ " "
3 " 3 " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND BOYAL PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNT—Sums of not less than Rs. 12, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Coupons, Bills, Dividends on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Current Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1901.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 120,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 6,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Ltd.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR E. H. CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	JOLO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	KOWLOON,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000: one per cent is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in the World, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS OKAM,
Acting Agent.

7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 13,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... „ 6,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	... 4½ „
„ 6 Months	... 4 „
„ 3 „	... 3 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... ... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... „ 18,00,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ... ... „ 40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Handles payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

RUBBER APPLIANCES.

SEND 2 STAMPS for Illustrated Booklet of Elastic Hosiery, Water Bottles, Bandages, Belts, Trusses, Stirrups, Enemas, Surgical Appliances, and Specialities of Every Description.

N.B.—We send all goods on approval, and guarantee English manufacture.

NORTHERN SURGICAL AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCE COMPANY,
Dept. K.
181, Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, London, England.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR.....£2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. invite for many years have been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ARDESHIR'S
PRIZE DRAWING.
CALCUTTA, 12TH DECEMBER.

THERE was a large gathering at C. Ardeshir's to witness the prize drawing under a special committee. Mr. Ardeshir said he was gratified at seeing so large an attendance, thanked the public for their past support, and hoped for future continuance. He also said the object of giving prizes was to further extend the popularity of English manufactured goods in India which were sold at lower prices than elsewhere. The goods were admitted to be superior, serviceable and moderate. Further reduction will be made in value and the lower prizes will be increased from 4 to 5. He hoped the public would appreciate and patronize the goods. Mr. Ardeshir regretted the postponement of the drawing of the 15th November, which was due to the late arrival of goods. He offered an apology to the audience who cheered his remarks. A good many of the prizes were drawn in Calcutta and the remaining prizes fell all over India. The local prizes were paid promptly and the gathering dispersed after refreshment. The public were given liberty to see their own numbers. The first prize of Rs.1,000 fell to Ticket No. 1439, held by a Bengali Girl, Srimati Toolsi Dassi, 72, Shamnagar Road, Dun Dum. The second prize, a pretty gold watch, fell to No.3182, held by O.C. Dover, 3, Marquis Street, Calcutta. The third, No. 9112, fell to Joharhossein Gangu, Khoka Bazar, Bomlay. One of the spectators, an Englishman, won a gold watch. The audience dispersed highly pleased.

THE NEW FRENCH REM

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Blood, Rostan, Jobert, Ricord, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a new days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases in dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, resident in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT OF INTIMATION, Board Steamer from the Bund on their arrival at Plymouth, or Cherbourg, as all the Docks in both these Ports are reserved.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£87 1-4	= — 1-4
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-1	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£102 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£84 1-4	= — 1-4
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 13-16	= unchanged
2 months bonco	26 5-16	= — 3-16
Spot in New York	7 3-1	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'16 1-2	= do
Berlin	20'41 3-1	= + 1-1
New York Demand...	4'85 1-8	= + 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills...	3 1-2	= + 1-4
6 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	= + 1-8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3	= + 1-2
7 day market loans	2 3-4 pr ct	= + 1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments Bombay Rs. 1,60,000 at Is. 4 1-8d.
Extra Council Bills allotments Calcutta Rs. 1,70,000 at Is. 4 1-8d.
Extra Council Bills allotments Madras Rs. 2,20,000 at Is. 4 1-8d.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester strong. Total Sales, 2000 Spot 6'96—26. Egyptian fair Brown 8 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 700. Imports 33,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
7'78	7'78	6'77
—22	—22	—22
Apl-May	May-June	June-July.
6'76	6'76	6'75
—22	—22	—22
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6'73	6'68	
—22	—22	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port...	132,000
Do. last year...	33,000
Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Do. do Continent	33,000
Mid-Uplands	13'30 — 20
Futures, month of March	13'06
Do. do. July	13'27

In New Orleans—

Spot...	13 — 1-8
Futures, month of April	12'40
Do. do. July	13'76
Tone at close	Firm.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £69 = + 10s.
Yellow Metal 6 1-8d.
Tin Plates 11d.
Bar Iron Belgian £4-17-6.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-7-5.
Basic Steel Bs £5-0-0.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4,9 1-2

WHEAT—
Red Karachi, J.-F. Done 28s. 9d. = unchanged Firm.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Done 31s. 1 1-24. = — 11-24. quiet.
Coffee in New York 7 9-16 = + 1-16

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 7th January, 1904:—

Cotton	11,207 bales.
Wheat	21,794 cwts.
Linseed	3,961 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds... ...	5,906 „
Gingellyseed...	31,846 „
Poppyseed...	881 „
Groundnuts	1,577 „
Castorseed	533 „
Rice	9,584 „
Myrabolams	12,229 „
Cottonseed	15,215 „
Mowrasee1	616 „
Gram	963 „
Joowar	3,649 „
Maize	383 „

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8,
COTTON.

Since the opening of the new year, the wildest fluctuations have been daily reported from Liverpool and America, and from day to day it has been impossible to foresee the course of the markets. The Bulls and the Bears seem to take it turn and turn about and steady going operators in the trade are completely ousted from their business by the rampant speculators. The daily closing quotations for spot mid-uplands in New York during the week have been as follows:

January 4th	13'20 = — 30	points.
„ 5th	13'90 = + 70	„
„ 6th	13'30 = — 60	„
„ 7th	13'20 = — 10	„

The other markets in Liverpool and New Orleans have followed suit, and for the present there is nothing to lead one to form any opinion as to the immediate future. Advices by the mail only confirm the hopeless and bewildering condition of the trade caused by the unrestrained speculation which has seized it.

Our local markets have ceased to be influenced to any great extent by the fluctuations at home. The dealers, while seemingly unable to comprehend the vastness of the operations of the up-to-date western speculator, are only too eager to realise the profits thus put in their way, by a range of prices fully twenty per cent. above those of a normal season, and at or about current rates there are free sellers. The buyers are chiefly confined to exporters, who purchase at Colaba according to their requirements. Some resales in settlement of previous purchases made by European houses also tend to keep prices at about their present level. The fluctuations have, therefore, been only a few rupees up and down as advices were received from home, and the volume of fresh business passing is on a moderate scale. Several of the local Spinning Mills have closed their doors since the 1st instant, and have ceased working for the present, until a more normal condition of the trade is apparent and work can be resumed with some prospects of a profitable out-turn.

COTTON STATISTICS,

	Bales.
Receipts for the week... ...	75,883
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 7th January ...	451,957
Shipments for the week to Europe ...	34,084
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports...	19,706
Total...	53,790
Shipments from 1st October to 7th Jan. Europe...	90,040
Japan	135,777
China	3,112
Coast Ports	3 816
Total ...	232,745
Afloat in Harbour for Europe... ...	20,719
China, Japan, and Coast Ports... ...	1,075

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady,
Estimated sales ... ... 5,000 bales
Imports ... ... 30,000 „

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.Mar.	Mar.-April
6'82	6'82	6'81
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4
April-May.	May-June.	June-July
6'80	6'80	6'79
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6'77	6'62	
plus 4	plus 4	

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	232	218	212	25Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	235	225	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	235	225	...	do
Oomrawutee(descriptions)M.-G.	258	252	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	236	230	...	do
Jalgaum do.	239	233	...	do
Khandwa do.	256	250	...	do
Khamgaum fair staple(M-G)	260	254	...	do
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Oomras good staple (M.G.)	267	261	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	263	257	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	266	260	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	285	...	253	25 March
Do. (M.-G.)	282	...	25	April
Bhownugger (M.-G.) ...	255	245	...	25 May.
Do. (M.-G)	251	241	...	„
Mathia (M. G.)	245	237	...	25 Jany
„	238	230	...	25 March
Dharwar(S.-G.)	...	...	253	25 May.
Westerns	...	...	243	„

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—The market was quiet and prices eased down to Rs. 5-13, at which rate buyers came out and a fair amount of business was done. At the close we quote Rs. 5-14 in a steady market. In new crop there are sellers at Rs. 6 April-May, but no buyers at the rate. A line of small grain was reported booked at Rs. 5-12 January to March.

RAPESEED.—The market is steady with very little business reported. Quotations are unchanged.

Brown Cawnpore Rs.	5	11	0	per cwt.
Yellow „	5	0	0	„
„ Guzerat „	6	0	0	„

POPPYSEED.—Quotations have further given way during the week about 2 1-2 annas to Rs. 6-1. In new crop April-May delivery, a fair business is reported from Rs. 6-3-6 down to Rs. 6-1, but sellers refuse to go on at the latter rate.

CASTORSEED.—Prices are unchanged since last mail and we hear of little doing. The rate is about Rs. 21 1-4 per candy for Madras.

GINGELLYSEED.—In a quiet market rates declined about Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs 2 per candy and a good business has been done at the lower prices.

Howrea Khandeish Rs.	32 1-2	per candy.
15 per cent. mixed „	31 3-4	„
25 „ „ „	31 1-4	„
50 „ „ „	30	„
Black Kutnee „	29-8	„

COTTONSEED.—In a quiet market some business has been taking place at about Rs. 17 1-4 to Rs. 17 1-2 per candy.

WHEAT.—In this market a good line of Delhi was reported booked at Rs. 4-6 to Rs. 4-6-6 per cwt. January-February delivery. The general tone of the market is steady to firm.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 31	per candy
Club No. 1	„ 30	„
Hard Red	„ 23	„

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.—

Cotton	65,446 bales.
Wheat	109,289 cwts.
Linseed	30,321 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed...	38,149 „
Gingellyseed	222,143 „
Poppyseed	2467 „
Groundnuts	4427 „
Castorseed	17,521 „
Rice	39,720 „
Myrabolams	62,271 „
Cottonseed	53,702 „
Mowrasced	1,984 „
Gram	7,382 „
Joowar	10,135 „
Maize	4,090 „

FREIGHTS.

The Freight Market has firmed up during the past week, as owners are asking higher rates for their steamers in view of the war cloud hanging over the Far East, and the general tendency of the market has been towards dearer prices in the near future. There has been a fair amount of contracts booked for forward shipment at 13s. to 13s. 6d. for February and 13s. 6d. 14s. 3d. March to May, speculators asking 14s. 6d. at the close. For January shipment we hear Antwerp was booked at 12s to 13s 6d Dunkirk at 12s 6d to 13s 6d. Havre 12s. 6d ready and late January at 13s 6d to 14s and Trieste, and Venice at 14s. At the close the Market is firm.

The Austrian Lloyds are booking 15s. January, In the Rubattino steamer rates are said to have been made at 14s seeds and 15s cotton. The P. and O. are booking at 13s. London ready, and for Liverpool 13s. 6d, was booked, the rate now being 14s.

MONEY.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th December last as compared with that of the previous week:—

LIABILITIES,	Rs.	
Public Deposits	6'37 lakhs	Decrease.
Other Deposits	35'59 „	Increase.
Sundries	1'51 „	Decrease.
ASSETS,		
Government Securities	Unchanged.	
Other Authorized Securities ...	„	
Credits on Securities	3'22 lakhs	Increase.
Loans, do.	2'95 „	Increase.
Bills discounted & purchased ...	7'88 „	Decrease.
Balance with other Banks ...	2'91 „	Increase.
Sundries	1'53 „	Increase.
Cash	12'93 „	Increase.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a decline of 31 lakhs. The official rates of two Presidency Banks remain unchanged at 6 per cent. in Bombay and Bengal and the Bank of Madras has to-day raised its rate to the same level.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The total profit of the Bank of Bombay for the half-year ended 31st December last is Rs. 8,27,186-4-10. This amount has been applied as follows:—Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free from income tax, Rs. 5,00,000-0-0; balance carried forward, Rs. 3,27,186-1-10.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The net profit of the Bank of Bengal for the past half-year including the amount brought forward from the previous half-year amounts to Rs. 16,49,326, which have been disposed of as follow:—

In payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income tax... ... ... Rs. 10,00,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund... ... 3,00,000
Do. Gratuity and Pension Fund... ... 5,00,000
Carried forward to next half year... ... 2,99,326

Total... ... 10,49,326

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

The Directors of the Bank of Madras have declared a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax for the half-year ended on 31st December.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the weekly allotment on Wednesday the 6th instant, Telegraphic Transfers were given to the amount of sixty-one lakhs at Is. 4 5-32d. and Bills for nineteen lakhs at Is. 4 3-32d.. Extra allotments of Bills were also made to the extent of twenty-nine and a half lakh at Is. 4 1-6d. On the next day further extras were advised to the amount of five and a half lakh of bills, at the same rate.

The mail of the 25th December brings £210,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 20,20,000
Bombay	„ 35 10,000
Madras	„ 4,70 000
	Rs. 60,00,000

The mail of the 1st January brings £290,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 22,00,000
Bombay	„ 33, 0.000
Madras...	„ 3,20,000
	Rs. 63,20,000

The mail of the 8th January brings £370,000 silver and £60,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 25,30,000
Bombay	„ 19,90,000
Madras	„ 8,80,000
	Rs. 54,00,000

EXCHANGE.

This market opened very firm on Monday last with a strong enquiry for money, which was considerably enhanced by the Government Paper settlement due the following day. Quotations were unchanged from the closing rates of the old year, but a large amount of bills were placed at full prices and the enquiry for Bank paper was very limited. On Tuesday both selling and buying quotations were raised one thirty-second all round, Bank Telegraph Transfers at Is 4 5-32d and Bank Demand at Is 4 3-16d being freely offered, to some extent buyers availed themselves of these extreme rates. Since interbank business was reported to have been done at Is 4 3-15d for Telegraphic Transfers, and some budlees in exchange were also said to have taken place between ready and forward deliveries at high rates. On Wednesday the tension continued and business in Bank Telegraphic Transfers at Is 4 3-16d with Bank Demand at Is 4 7-32d was reported in the market for most deliveries. The heavy allotment of Council Bill advised on Thursday morning, with 61 lakhs of Telegraphic Transfers, somewhat relieved the situation, and though buyers were early in the day able to obtain Is 4 5-32d for Telegraphic Transfers and Is 4 3-16d for Demand, the rates were soon withdrawn and at the close business was only possible at a decline of one thirty second from the opening quotations. To-day the market has remained steady at yesterday's closing rates. The enquiry for Bank paper has been limited to mail requirements and there is a report current that Bank Telegraph Transfers was agagain placed at Is 4 5-32d for cash.

Early in the week private demand was placed at Is 4 7-32d and three months sight D-A credits at Is 4 3-85d to a large amount, but as the Bank selling rates advanced, buying quotation also raise and on Tuesday and Wednesday the quotation for 3 months sight D-A credits was raised to Is 4 13-32d and again declined on Thursday to Is 4 3-8d at which rate the market closes. All the above quotations both for Bank paper and Merchants' bills are for ready and near delivery. For forward deliveries quotations are practically unaltered from last week, some concessions being available according to dates of delivery.

It is interesting to note that the high rates of the current week have not been obtainable since January 1900, when Bank Telegraphic Transfers advanced to Is 4 5-16d and 3 months sight D-A bills to Is 4 21-32d for a very few days only, the cause then being the refusal of the Secretary of States in Council to allot Telegraphic Transfers at what is considered to be the gold point, viz. Is 4 5-32d. The trade was amply supplied at the weekly allotment on Wednesday last but earlier in the week when the large Government Paper settlement was in progress and money was required freely both here and in Calcutta, sterling rates advanced to above the gold point as we have already stated and again eased off when Council Telegraphic Transfers were made available.

EXCHANGE—Tone Steady.

Bank T.T....	Is. 4 1-8d.
Bank Demand	Is. 4 5-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	Is. 4 3-8d.
Do 6 do do	Is. 4 1-2d
French Francs 8 do do	... 171 3-4
Marks 3 do do	... 139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	... 129
Shanghai 30 do do	... 179
Japan 30 do do	... 147 1-2

Money Market.—Tone Firm.

BANK RATE

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	30th Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do 30th Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do 8th Jan.	6	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper settlement of the 5th instant proved a heavy load for the bazaar to carry. With a decline of upwards of four per cent. since the previous settlement, some very large differences had to be provided for, and some failures were reported to have taken place amongst the bazaar dealers. A consistent Bear attack prevailed during the latter part of the period, which was considerably accentuated by the gloomy political news received from the Far East, and the Bulls were unable to stand up against it. Some large blocks of papers had been imported from London, and added to the local stock, and though some lots were passed on to Calcutta, a considerable amount remained to be financed locally. On Monday the market closed irregular and weak at 95'1 for cash and 95'5 for 2nd February delivery. The same evening in the Parawarree bazaar the rate declined to 94'14 for cash. On Tuesday, the settlement day, the price of cash paper varied from 94'12 up to 95'6 at the close, and at one time during the day, the margin between cash and 2nd February delivery widened to eight annas, showing about 9 per cent. interest in favour of buyers of ready delivery. At the close the quoted rates were about 95 6 cash and 95'11 forward. On Wednesday the residue of the settlement have to be arranged and at the close the market was fairly steady at about 95'12 for 2nd February delivery. On Thursday there was little business passing in the bazaar, but in an irregular market, the quotation declined to about 95'3 for settlement with cash paper, about 4 to 5 annas cheaper. To-day the market opened at 95'3 for settlement, and with a fair scarcity in the bazaar the rate was forced down to 94'7 again rising to about 94'13, banks being reported buyers at the lower rates quoted.

At the lowest rates current during the week there has been a good enquiry from investors and for small clean pieces a considerable premium has been paid on the quotations given above, which are for lots of Rs. 25,000 and over.

The closing rates of Rupee paper are as follows:

3 1-2 per cents	Rs. 94-9 cash
Do	16 94 1-2 end February
3 per cents	Rs 85-0 cash

Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1923	103
4 per cent „ „ ...	1930	104
4 per cent „ „ ...	1932	104
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1926	102
4 per cent „ „ ...	1943	103 1-4
5 per cent „ „ ...	Tanna	119 1-2
5 per cent „ „ ...	Sanitary	117 1-2
4 per cent B.B. Improvmt Trust ...	1939	101
4 per cent „ „ ...	1962	102

BULLION.

The Indian Government has been in the market buying silver locally and in Calcutta, and this has caused a steady tone. We hear of little business passing in the Banks.

	Rs. a. p.

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For YACHTING and AT SEA.
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(but no Cotton or Linen)
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Officers Commanding Regiments and Quartermasters are respectfully requested to send for our Price List of REGIMENTAL Goods.
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BOMBAY NEWS [illegible] TIMES Daily, Bi-Weekly and the Weekly [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Miroa, 4451 tons, Captain C A Adams, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3196 tons, Captain T Johnston, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Idar, 3616 tons, Captain D Milne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, 10th December with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Dixfred, 649 tons, Captain P Satveson arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok 22nd December with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 799 tons, Captain D L Nelson, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1387 tons, Captain T L Maloney, cleared yesterday for Jeddah and with a general cargo and 360 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 501 tons, Captain J T Birse, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 40 cases opium, 16 horses and one cabin and 53 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.
In the Stream.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Hon H L A Hood ....Flagship
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Barry.....R I M
R I M S Clive.....Comdr W G Beauchamp...R I M
IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.
H M S Fox.....Comdr Pelham.....Royal Navy
H M S Porpoise.....Comdr A J Hotham.....R Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100.....
Do No 102.....
Do No 103.....
Juba.....134 Wilson....East Africa Despatch steamer
Mermaid.....Craig.....Dredger

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 8.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	763	Nacoda			The Captain
Ranee	2534	Curran			T M & Co
Fazul Karim	626	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Nankin	2357	Robers			P & O Co
Paintana	1931	Leonardand			M M & Co
India	3910	4 Plowman			M M & Co
Banda	3791	Ferguson			P & O Co
Hydra	2625	ginitis			K N & Co
Torrier	1098	Rohner			F F C & Co
King Arthur	1047	Buneli..P Gulf		3-1-04	B&E S N Co
Zida	1412	Lees			T M & Co
Bencombe	1033	Taylor			Ho Co
Ismail	3351	Tucker			M M & Co
Kaisra	1478	Radcliffe	P Gulf		M M & Co
Selsdon	2151	Gaget			K N & Co
Spitfire	1933	Stewart			W & A Graham & Co
Gibraltar	2173	Knaggs			T M & Co
Kilbrenan	3332	Wilson			Captain
Moravia	2258	Winterhalter			A S N Co
Egypt	4197	Lindon			P & O Co
Peninsular	2919	Cubitt			P & O Co
King Arthur	1041	Bunel			B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Ashed.	Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Lonsdale	2013	Lee	Antwerp	1-1	M M & Co
B	Valleda La Cion	2511	Flatau	Colombo	2-1	M M &Co
C	Colmar	2332	Stoodi	Hull	1-1	F Muir & Co
D	Clan Ferguson	3101	Mackinlay	Madras	11-1-04	F M & Co
E	Crewe Hall	3939	Howard	Marseilles	13-1-01	K N & Co
F	Mozaffari	1357	Molony	Jeddah	2-1	B & P S N Co
K	Valetta	2911	Peel	Jeddah	11-1-01	E Tajoney & Co
L	Pari	29	Rulia			H Ahmed
M	G of Trinidad	2993	Hughes	Jeddah	12-1-01	B P S N Co
O	Avala	2388	Home	Marseilles	12-1-01	Ralli Bros
P	Clan Macfarlane	1774	Walker	Aworp	15-1-04	F Muir & Co

Alongside.

M	Reichstag	1313	Oswald	Zanz bar	17-1-01 A Strandes

HARBOUR WALL.
Ponant.....552 Ahmed....Bhawnagar..9-1-01..Sbpl & Co
VICTORIA DOCK

Ashed.	Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Marea	4151	Adams	Hull	2-1-04	T Morrison & Co
2	Australia	5294	Tait	Liverpool	11-1	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	5041	Canepa	Genoa	15-1	F Crocco
4	Captain	3715	Rosalio	China	10-1-04	F Crocco
5	Imaum	2705	Pencerby	Dunkirk	9-1-01	K N & Co
6	Ballaarat	2661	Langdon	China	27-1	P & O Co
7	Chusan	3552	Palmer	China	13-1-04	P & O Co
8	Ks Commander	4719	Durand	Trieste	13-1-04	K N & Co
9	Haddon Hall	2977	Haughton	Karachi	12-1	K N & Co
10	H Honolulu	3550	Douker	Karachi	16-1	Grade & Co
12	Caledonia	3322	Hoque	London	1901	C & O S N Co
14	Dwarka	799	Nielson	Karachi	8-1-04	M M & Co
15	Crosby Hall	2393	Black	Manchester	16-1-01	K N & Co
16	Tabaristan	3021	Paramore	Kurrachi	12-1	E Latham & Co

At the Gate.
Ocra.....3196 Johnston.....Calcutta..7-1 M M & Co
MAZAGAON DOCK.
Sabarmati.....914 Mohamed....Karachi.....9-1 Shpd & Co
Kolaba.....497 Watson....Kurrachi.....12-1 M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Egypt s	Leudon	London, Dec 18
	Moravia s	Winterhalder	Trieste, Dec 12
	Kaisra s	Hipt	Basrah, Dec 30
	Hafred s	Salvesen	Bangkok, Dec 22
	Idar s	Milne	Barry Dec 10
	R I M S Canning	Wilson	Karachi, Jan 6

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Boscombe s	Taylor	Calcutta
	Dwarka s	Nielson	Karachi
	Sicilian Prince s	Weston	Southampton
	Obra s	Johnston	Calcutta
	Mozaffari s	Moloney	Jeddah, &c

The steamer Marea, Captain Adams, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hull.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.
STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, JAN. 7.
The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, left Suez this morning, Matiana left Marseilles outwards yesterday evening.
HONGKONG, JAN. 7.
The P and O Co's steamer Tientsin, (Extra) Left here for Bombay this afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 8.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Haddon Hall s—108 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 5 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 11 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 105 bales wool J Doongersee.
Crewe Hall s—2000 cwt Jowar A Khimjee; 18.5 cwt cotton seed and 147.6 cwt myrabolams Wadjee Boosee; 1000 cwt myrabolams H & C Domersay; 73 bales wool and 15 bales goat hair R M Abbas; 13 bales wool H K M Jaitha; 38 bales wool C Nanjee.
Australia s—5 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 108 bales wool H A M Osman; 50 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 60 bales woof Aojee Saewjee.
FOR GLASGOW.
Australia s—11 casks Indian condiments H Muncherjee and Sons.
FOR LONDON.
Caledonia s—1000 cwt tilseed Ralli Bros.
FOR HULL.
Colongo s—1400 cwt cotton seed Killick Nixon and Co; Mario s—1375 cwt cotton seed Wadjee Boobur; 1000 cwt wheat E D Sassoon & Co; 3165 cwt cotton seed Gaddum and Co; 1000 cwt wheat Soondy and Co; 4821 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt myrabolams Wadjee Boobar; 3000 cwt cotton seed M Gungtona.
FOR MANCHESTER.
Crosby Hall s—930 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Lonsdale s—435 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 200 cwt wheat Tata and Co; 400 cwt mowra ed Ernst and Co; 70 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 100 cwt gum P Jothabhoy; 330 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 25 bales hemp N Futehally and Co.
Clan Macfarlan s—200 cwt gingelly seed Ernst Sam and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Crewe Hall s—7300 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.
Haddon Hall s—50 cwt olibanum M J Goomboy and Co;
Australia s—300 cwt castor seed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 990 cwt wheat and 237 cwt mustard seed Jon Tashiri; 4350 cwt tilseed Ralli Bros.
Avala s—2153 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.
FOR TRIESTE.
Ks Commander s—1 bale cotton Glide and Co; 300 cwts olibanum M J Joomaboy and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Deo Balduino s—100 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 100 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 200 cwts linseed Ernst Sam and Co; 1233 cwts linseed and 100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
FOR BARCELONA.
Deo Balduino s—1250 bales cotton Volkart Brothers 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 350 bale cotton The Bombay Co.
FOR NAPLES
Deo Balduino s—200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Imaum s—1200 poppyseed Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING 30. LT. HORSE.
Bombay, 9th January.
1. The Squadron will parade at Mahalaxmi next Tuesday the 12th inst. at 7 a.m. sharp. All Members are requested to attend.
Dress—Marching order.
Train leaves Church Gate Station 6-30 a.m. Bombay Time.
2. There will be Class Firing at Santa Cruz this afternoon.
Members who have not commenced their Class Firing are requested to attend.
By Order
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 9th January.
1. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February 1904, both days inclusive. The Annual Inspection will probably take place at the Camp on the morning of the 6th February.
2. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No 1395 Vol P J Arnott.
By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY RACE.
FOURTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY 9TH JANUARY.
TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.
1st Race—The Novice Plate ..... 3-10 p.m.
2nd Race—The Medium Plate ..... 3-35 p.m.
3rd Race—The Little Strangers Plate ..... 4- 5 p.m.
4th Race—The January Plate ..... 4-35 p.m.
5th Race—The Curch Gate Plate ..... 5- 0 p.m.
6th Race—The Closed Plate ..... 5-25 p.m.
By kind permission of the officer Commanding and the officers 13rd Outram's Rifles their band will play during the afternoon.
A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES:—
Local time.
Colaba ..... 2-35 p.m.
Church Gate ..... 2-40 p.m.
Grant Road ..... 2-46 p.m.
arrives at Mahalaxmi ..... 2-50 p.m.
HORSES STRUCK OUT.
The Novice Plate—Rex II and Hail Fellow.
The Medium Plate—Mogyeb.
The Little Strangers Plate—Jan Alum, Armia, Pledge,

ECONOMY
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At London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Paris.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1904.

PEACE OR WAR?

It was not necessary for the "Times" to preach to England to her duty towards Japan. It is fully recognised that in the event of war our first duty will be to prevent other Powers joining in the hostilities against Japan—that is so far as we can; for in case another Power does we are by treaty bound to take up arms for Japan. Even if Russia should triumph over Japan, in a single-handed struggle, it is highly improbable that either England alone, or the first-class Powers conjointly, would refrain from resisting an attempt to crush our plucky little ally. But that is anticipating events. As to what the "Times" calls our first duty—by the Treaty of January last it was agreed that if either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests, shall become involved with another Power, the other shall maintain a strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining hostilities against its ally. Then again it was agreed that "if in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it." So it is greatly to our interests to carry out our "first duty" as everyone who has read the terms of the Treaty of 1903 will allow. The first article of the Treaty records a desire on the part of the two countries to maintain the "status quo" and general peace of the Far East and asserts that the two Powers, having mutually recognised the independence of China and Korea, declared themselves entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country, but having in view their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possessed in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially in Korea, "the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests, if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other power, or by disturbances arising in China or Korea and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects." It will thus be seen that although either may go to war independently, it is only in the event of the intervention of a second Power against Japan that our armed assistance will be required and that that, which the "Times" tells us is our duty, is so under the Treaty as well as by pure sentiment.

It was on the strength of this Treaty that Japan claimed to be considered as a first-class Power—a claim which Russia will not allow. Her attitude towards Japan has been persistently provocative and it speaks the prudence and statesmanlike ability of the Mikado's advisers that they have not rushed into war as a protest against the discourteous and irritating attitude of the bear. Japan's forbearance is to some extent, no doubt, due to the fact that she has been advised by England. She was entitled to this advice, for Article V. of the Treaty expressly laid it down that "whenever in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan the above-mentioned interests are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly." That inter-communication has unquestionably been carried out fully and frankly and the British Foreign Office will be perfectly well aware of all that has passed between the two Governments, and war will not be declared by Japan except with the knowledge and approval of Great Britain. We are told that Russia's reply has been presented to the Japanese Cabinet and that this statement is made upon official authority. Its contents have not transpired, but we may take it that such foreshadowings, as have already been published, have been wide of the mark. If Japan has been able to accept the reply without further deliberation, we should have already heard of it. It appears probable that the reply is not satisfactory and that a further representation, if not an ultimatum, by Japan is deemed necessary. Japan has not acted precipitately, and whether she or Russia formally declares war, it is not too much to say that British sympathy will be entirely with the Mikado.

The delay in communicating Russia's reply to the Japanese Note seems to indicate that Russia's intentions, from the first, have been merely to gain time to push on her preparations for war. The assurance that the Tsar is opposed to war, provided the matter can be settled with honour and in a manner compatible with Russia's prestige, was offered us simultaneously with the despatch of warships and troops to Port Arthur. Russia has had everything to gain and nothing to lose, except the respect of other countries by the delay. Though no more acute than those of other countries, Russia's statesmen are undoubtedly less scrupulous, and the present negotiations have been conducted with a lack of candour and an amount of discourtesy which no European Power would have tolerated. As published by the "Allgemeine Zeitung" the essential points of the Japanese Note were: "First, with reference to Korea, Japan cannot suffer this Peninsula, or even a part of it to fall into the hands of any other Power, least of all Russia; and this for the sake of the security of Japan and other political considerations, and further on account of the preponderance of Japanese industrial and commercial interests in the Peninsula. Secondly, with regard to Manchuria, Japan cannot suffer it to remain permanently in the occupation of the Russians, and this for the three following reasons: (1) Because, upon a strict consideration of the Manchurian Question, its intimate dependence upon Korean questions is undeniable, and because Japan must protect her legitimate and vital interests in Korea; (2) because it is necessary to prevent the threatened contingency of an invasion of Japan which such an occupation of Manchuria by the Russians woul undoubted and interests which she is determined to defend. The geographical situation of Manchuria, in relation to the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, Pekin and Tien-tsin must be further taken into account. Thirdly, it is necessary that the principles of the "open door" and equal advantages in trade be maintained, and these principles would appear to be menaced in the event of Manchuria being delivered over into Russian hands. Fourthly, Japan, first among all the Powers, is bound to see that the independence of the Chinese Empire remains inviolate. Fifthly, Japan's prestige would be considerably diminished in the eyes of the Chinese if Japan leaves Russia a free hand, despite the obligations which Japan has undertaken towards China." In her reply Russia is believed to have claimed for herself the establishment of fortified military bases at Masampho and Mokpho as well as unrestricted trade in Korea and a free passage for her troops through northern Korea. But of this we shall learn more at an early date. The chances of peace and war at the present moment are about equal. Russia is not nearly so well prepared as Japan and would gladly temporise for another six months. The future depends on the spirit in which Japanese statesmanship deals with the reply which Baron Rosen is said to have presented.

TOPSY-TURVY MOROCCO.

In most countries on this planet rebellion and strife leave their mark in distress and poverty. But in this matter Morocco is like no other country on the globe. There is a considerable rebellion in the country and anarchy appears to reign supreme, yet the towns present evidences of prosperity such as Morocco has never previously known. At the same time the Sultan's exchequer is in need of treasure and attempts are being made to raise financial help in Europe. Millions have already been borrowed, and that fact supplies the explanation of the signs of prosperity. The country is existing on borrowed capital and individuals have grown rich on the "pickings." "Ion Perdicaris," who writes in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review," points out that the millions raised by loan have disappeared and whereas two years ago Morocco was free from debt to-day the resources of the Shereefian exchequer are mortgaged to the hilt. This has come about, thanks to the advice of interested parties and partly to the luxury of a policy of reform which Great Britain counselled. It has not been possible to apply the reformed scheme of taxation, which, in fact, is believed to be one of the chief causes of the rebellion, while in the attempt to put down the revolt and in other ways the borrowed money has been squandered without any notable improvement in the Sultan's position. A very large proportion of the sums borrowed, says the writer quoted, has been wasted upon the favourites of the hour, or upon one form or another of foolish pastime or of personal indulgence. Whilst owing to the absence of any intelligent system of financial control, a still larger proportion of these loans has never reached the treasury. It has gone to enrich powerful court officials or foreign intermediaries in the form of extravagant commissions on articles purchased abroad, while we are told that still larger sums have been appropriated by collusion between the vendors of supplies and commission agents. Some of this deflected money is being invested in Fez and Tangier, but another cause of the evident prosperity of those places and the sudden increase of business visible there is the introduction of a new coinage. Minting concessions have been granted to foreign merchants and side by side with their productions is a flourishing illicit coinage. Owing to all these causes more money has been spent in Tangier alone and larger and better buildings have been erected there within the past two years than during the previous thirty years. The contraband trade in arms is also a source of the wealth which is now visible. Meanwhile the Sultan is in urgent need of supplies and the fear has been that he would be driven into the arms of France, who is quite prepared to exclusively accommodate him on terms. Those conditions would be devised in accordance with M. Delcasse's policy of "pacific penetration" in Morocco and his Shereefian Majesty would be obliged to accept the control of a resident adviser who would see that the money advanced were spent upon roads, bridges, railways and in other useful directions. Offers of French financial assistance have been made but, according to the correspondent of a home contemporary, have been declined. Instead we are informed that Kaid Sir Harry Maclean has proceeded to Fez to lay before the Sultan proposals agreed upon by certain London financial houses. Mulai Abd-ul-Aziz has been so much imbued with the spirit of reform that he has for ridden the old system of wringing money out of his subjects by extortion, and as he cannot induce his subjects to accept the new system of taxation he would introduce, he is obliged to look to Europe for aid. Great Britain encouraged him in the path of reform, which, like others before him, he has found to be strewn with thorns, and it would be unfortunate if he were compelled to barter away his independence for financial aid. While the monarch is beset by the difficulty of carrying on his administration with an empty treasury he sees his subjects increasing in wealth from the profits of trade and knows that in consequence it will be more difficult to control them. That is the way of the tribesmen of Morocco, for once they have accumulated stores of grain and are able to obtain arms they are extremely likely to raise the standard of revolt against all authority no matter by whom represented.

PROFIT AND LOSS IN THE COTTON TRADE.

The best possible indication of the present state of the cotton industry in Lancashire is to be found in the balance-sheets of the cotton mills, which have been issued in the past twelve months. Not for ten years has such a state of affairs presented itself and the figures must demonstrate conclusively to operatives and owners alike that the situation is not tenable, whilst the raw material market is subject to the influences which are now affecting it. Our remarks are based upon figures which have been compiled by Mr. William Tattersall, the Secretary to the Cotton Employers' Association. These statistics demonstrate that out of returns made by eighty-three Lancashire cotton spinning companies twenty-nine made profits during the preceding twelve months, and fifty-four show losses. The aggregate losses of the year amount to over £93,000 and the net balance of losses over profits is over £35,500. Last year the year's working resulted in a practically even balance-sheet. There was in fact a small loss, but divided amongst the whole of the companies making returns it did not amount to much. In 1901 and in 1900 substantial profits were announced, and, as we have already observed, to find a parallel with the present state of affairs one has to go back to the year 1893. The factors which have brought about the present circumstances are well known. Last summer it was found necessary to work on short time; and the price of raw cotton which has recently reached a pitch which hitherto has been unknown, has produced the present crisis. Looking over the list of mills which share in this adverse balance-sheet it is possible to find one or two which have made, at any rate, respectable profits. Thus the Atherton Company showed a profit of £6,595, the Mutual was £5,314 to the good, the Parkside £5,495, and the Pile, £4,850. Heavy losses are, however, recorded on the other side of the balance-sheet. The Guide Bridge Company returns a loss of Rs. 5,503, the Gladstone £3,539, the Summervale £3,588, the Crawford £3 384, and quite a number of others sums which amount to over two thousand pounds. The record year of the spinning companies since 1884 was 1890. In that year the mills recorded a total profit of £384,000. Until 1902 for the previous four years the mills had approximated to £500,000 in their net profits. The and there is little prospect of any amelioration of circumstances so long as the price of cotton, which is now 2 1/4d. per lb. above the level of last year, remains at anything like its present rate.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor visits the Mahim Fair this afternoon.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from England by the P. and O. Co's Mail Steamer Egypt, was Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower.

THE Transfer of Property Bill which was referred to a Select Committee at yesterday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is a useful measure under which the present optional registration of mortgages and leases will be made compulsory. The Bill is likely to check a certain class of frauds which have become very common of late.

IT is reported from Kabul that the Amir's agents in Russian Turkistan recently sent down some breech-loading rifles with magazines containing eighteen cartridges. These were shown to the workmen in the State factory, and they have undertaken to produce arms of this pattern. They may make the rifles, but they cannot turn out the cartridges, as there is no supply of smokeless powder in the Kabul arsenal.

THE nomination of candidates to fill up the casual vacancy in the Corporation caused by the death of Mr. S. D. Khote, a ratepayers' representative of D Ward, was received by the Municipal Commissioner until 6 o'clock last evening. Two candidates, namely, Mr. Cursetji Naoroji Shroff and Mr. Manordas Tribhovandas, were duly nominated. The election being a contested one the Commissioner has notified that a poll will be taken on Friday next at the Municipal Ward Office near Gowalia Tank.

WITH regard to the delimitation of that portion of the Indo-Afghan border which adjoins the Mohmand country, the "Pioneer" learns from its frontier correspondent that the Governor of Jellalabad has received definite orders from the Amir. He is directed to receive Major Ross Keppell, the British Commissioner, and make complete arrangements for the safety of that officer and his party so long as they are in Afghan territory. A tribal escort of about one thousand men will, it is said, be provided to strengthen the camp guard with the Commission. The Amir has also sent to Jellalabad maps of the country to be demarcated, and the Governor has issued proclamations to the Mohmands, Shinwari and Ghanar tribes warning them to be on their good behaviour. The Amir notifies that the Afghan authorities will be responsible for the safety of the Commission as soon as it crosses the frontier at Landi Khana about the end of the current month.

SIR WILFRED LAURIER says negotiations are necessary with Denmark over the acquisition of Greenland.

BADWIN, where Colonel Kenny's action was, lies between Daa not and Salkaya Wells. General Egerton's headquarters are at Kerrit between Buras and Bohotle.

SIR ELDON GORST, K. C. B., Financial Adviser to the Khedive, recommends the commencement of the Berber-Suakim Railway, at a cost of 1 3/4 millions, spread over three years.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE asks where the immense sums of money are coming from to carry on the tariff reform campaign. They wanted no Tammany business in English public life. He compared Mr. Chamberlain to Hooley.

DR. BORGIUS, Director of the German Merchants Association, says Mr. Chamberlain's proposals carry the Empire to the greatest political and industrial height, necessitating a commercial union of European nations to cope with British preponderance.

MR. CHARLES BERTIAM appeared, by the King's command, at Sandringham and gave a special performance of his famous card and conjuring tricks before the Queen and a party of the younger members of the Royal Family assembled in honour of the eighth birthday of Prince Albert of Wales.

DISCUSSING the voracious appetites of birds, correspondents in the "Standard" mention that a cormorant weighing between 7lb and 8lb. will, in twenty-four hours, consume 32lb. of fish. A woodpigeon shot about a month ago was found to have no fewer than 1,008 grains of oats in its crop, besides bits of clover and other substances.

THE "Central News" says that for an irregularity in connection with the recent examinations at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, three gentlemen cadets of the Senior Division have been rusticated from the college until next September. In the ordinary way they would, if successful at the examinations, have passed out this month, and received their commissions. Now, through their rustication, they will not have the opportunity of being examined until next December, thus losing 12 months' seniority in their careers.

THE lack of suitable artillery is causing considerable regret among the officers in the Somali campaign. The mountain guns are all muzzle-loaders of Crimean type, and are jeered at (it is said) even by the Indians who are working them. The strength of the field force is roughly as follows:—1st Infantry Brigade (Brig.-Gen. Manning), 2,000; 2nd Infantry Brigade (Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Egerton), 2,000; Mounted Brigade (Lieut.-Col. Kenna), 1,600; Detachments, Transport, and Coolies, 1,000—6800; Abyssinian Field Columns, 2,000—8,000. Estimated army of the Mullah, 3,000.

THE King's order that all men in the Portsmouth depot shall in future have "H.M.S. Victory" on their cap ribbons will be universally popular. At present they are born in the Duke of Wellington, and wear the name of that old hulk, or that of the Fire Queen, the Commander-in-Chief's yacht, which is herself tender to the Victory. We suppose the naval barracks will themselves be officially known as the Victory just as Whale Island is known as the Excellent. His Majesty's order is the very best way of keeping the name and fame of the old ship green even after she herself in process of time disappears.

IMPERIAL defence is making some progress if a paragraph by the writer who appeared in the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph." A new cruiser is to be built in England, of medium size and very fast, which "will undertake to prevent illegal fishing off Newfoundland," and will incidentally be used as a training ship for the Canadian Naval Reserve. Here we get three facts of interest:—(1) That Canada will possess a ship of her own, (2) that she will train men for the service of the Empire, and (3) that she will undertake a share of the police duties of the Empire. Canada bearing the cost of protecting Newfoundland's fisheries is an object-lesson in the unity of the Empire. We hope it will be arranged with the Government of the Dominion that the Navy at large shall have a call on the services of the men whom British "naval instructors" (of course the correspondent means gunnery instructors, S.G.'s,) etc., are to be sent out to train.

TELEGRAMS to the Australian papers, dated London, December 28th, state that the British Admiralty is reported to be prepared for every eventuality in the Far East. The cruiser squadron, which has sailed presumably for the West Indies, will be found in the right quarter if required. Secret orders have been given to the naval commanders of the China, East Indian and Australian squadrons. There is considerable speculation on the London Stock Exchange in insurance against war risk, 4½ per cent. having been paid on such risks against war within the past month. The "Daily Mail" reports that the Japanese have purchased twenty-five steamers of the American Butterfield line. The same paper states that the period for the receipt of the Russian reply expires on January 7th. A mischievous report has been circulated in a Chinese native newspaper to the effect that Great Britain intends establishing a protectorate over the Yangtse in the event of the Russian occupation of Manchuria becoming permanent. The report has excited hostility against Great Britain. Sir Ernest Satow is endeavouring to learn its source.

MR. BRUCE, of the Scottish Antarctic expedition, news of the safety of which has just arrived, stated before leaving Scotland that he would proceed in an easterly direction to the Sandwhich group in the Weddall Quadrant, and after investigating those islands would push southward as far as was compatible with the best interests of scientific research. Mr. Bruce's sphere of activity lay to the south of the South Atlantic Ocean, between the zones lately investigated by Nordenskjold's and Drygalski's expeditions. His special objects were to specialise in oceanography and meteorology. The last news of Mr. Bruce was received by Reuter's Ag

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT BRITAIN'S DUTY.

TO KEEP THE RING.

Russia's Reply Presented.

A CRITICAL COUNCIL MEETING.

THE CRISIS IN KOREA.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The "Times" to-day adopts a stronger tone than hitherto regarding the crisis in the Far East. After declaring that our first duty in the event of an outbreak of war would be to prevent other Powers joining in the hostilities against Japan, it declares that England, under no circumstances, can afford to see the dominion in the Far East pass to a single unfriendly Power, nor look on and see Japan obliterated or reduced to the rank of a second-rate Power. If war comes we must watch vigilantly and be prepared to protect our interests.

The Russian Legation guard of thirty men landed at Chemulpho but the Japanese Railway refused to transport them to Seoul.

It is reported that preparations have been made for an asylum for the Emperor at the French Legation in the event of serious trouble.

The Russian Legation Guard has reached Seoul, having marched overland.

Official news from St. Petersburg states that Baron Rosen yesterday presented the Russian reply to the Japanese Cabinet.

A steamer has left Newport for Yokohama with 11,500 tons of steam coal.

One hundred Japanese railwaymen and miners in America are preparing to return to Japan to fight.

Everything bearing on the prospect of war excites the keenest interest in England.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Reuter wiring from Tokio, says that Baron Komura and Baron Rosen had a conference at the Russian Legation on Wednesday afternoon, Baron Rosen being still indisposed.

The Russian reply to Japan is kept secret.

An important Council was held yesterday, the Premier, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War and Marine being present, besides the Chiefs of the Military and Naval Staffs.

There will probably be a conference of the elder statesmen to-day.

The "Standard's" correspondent at Tokio says it is believed the Russian concessions are illusory.

Public opinion in Japan is strongly opposed to further delay and the Government is urged to insist upon the immediate acceptance by Russia of Japan's irreducible minimum.

Stocks which recovered somewhat on Wednesday were again down yesterday.

The public feeling is uneasy regarding the situation.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Port Arthur yesterday stating that several warships sailed the night before to reinforce cruisers at sea. The combined fleet will then proceed to meet the Japanese squadron which is approaching Korea.

Two hundred and fifty of the Sherwood Foresters, stationed at Hongkong, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. Their Transport has been arranged and it is supposed their destination will be either Peking or Seoul.

THE WARSHIP DISASTER.

Wallaroo's Tale of Dead.

A MISREAD SIGNAL.

The cruiser Wallaroo was returning to Sydney when the accident happened and arrives to-morrow. No details have been received except that one boiler only burst.

LATER.

The Admiralty reports 43 killed and injured in the Wallaroo disaster.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The Wallaroo has arrived at Sydney.

It appears that only four were killed and three injured. The mistake was made owing to the signals from the ships being misread.

BRITAIN'S "VANISHING" TRADE.

An Unprecedented Year.

BIGGEST RESULTS ON RECORD.

The British imports for December show an increase of £4,148,990 and exports, £750,029.

The year's increase in imports is £14,515,051, and in exports, £7,463,315.

The total trade of the year is 834 millions, the highest in record.

MID-DEVON ELECTION.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The following is the result of the Mid-Devon election :—

Mr. Eve, Liberal Free Trader	5,034
Sir Richard Harrison, Conservative and Chamberlainite	3,558

KASHMIR is apparently having a very cold winter. At Dras the night the temperature fell 23° below zero or 56° below freezing point.

THE Flora has been refloated after three unsuccessful attempts to haul her off, one of which resulted in tearing the bilge out of the Grafton. Not only were her bows high and dry, but her stern was pinned by the rocks as well. Under these circumstances, it speaks volumes for the ingenuity and skill of the officers and men employed in the operations that they succeeded in overcoming the difficulties. According to all accounts she is not very badly injured, and may possibly be as capable of "cruising about with a damaged bottom" as the United States papers report the "Buffalo" to have been. Presumably the resources of Esquimalt will be equal to the task of her repair.

Rs. 2,0.0 to 10.

About placing the 1st three in the KING'S PLATE, run at Calcutta, January 16th. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BILLS ADVANCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

The programme of the Council to-day was carried through as announced. In connection with the Transfer of Property Bill, Dr. Asutosh Mukerjee advocated making compulsory the registration of all mortgages irrespective of value, on the ground that though the original sum involved might be small, the ultimate amount demanded might be very large, and that it was the poor who especially required to be protected from unreasonable claims. Dr. Mukerjee also objected to what he described as the principle of legislation by notification introduced into the Bill in regard to its territorial extension.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson, in reply, promised that Dr. Mukerjee's views should be fully considered in Select Committee, and admitted there was much in his contention, but pointed out that the Bill is merely to amend one particular point in the existing law and that an endeavour is being made to alter the form of the present Act as little as possible.

In presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Central Provinces Civil Courts Bill Sir T. Arundel explained that the Bill would make the court of the Judicial Commissioner the highest court of criminal as well as of civil appeal, the Assistant Judicial Commissioner to be empowered to assist in all classes of work. Mr Hewett, Chief Commissioner, had been consulted and fully approved of the measure which would come into force from date to be fixed by the local Administration.

STATE BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A State Ball was held at Government House here to-night and was very largely attended. Lord Curzon remained amongst his guests until a late hour but Lady Curzon was prevented by indisposition from being present.

LADY CURZON.

Her Excellency Lady Curzon sails on the 10th instant for Home.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Brunker from Mhow is appointed to officiate as Colonel on the Staff, R. A., Bombay, vice General Bingham, on leave.

Lieutenants Jones Mortimer, Somersetshire Light Infantry, and Akers Douglas, Argyll and Sutherlands, to be extra A. D. C's to the Viceroy.

Captain W. M. Pearson, I. M. S. is posted to the Jail Department, Central Provinces.

Major Cox, Political Agent, Maskat, has three months' leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes from the North West Frontier Province, officiates as Administrative Medical Officer, Baluchistan.

Major Roberts, Agency Surgeon, Indore, officiates as Administrative Medical Officer, Central India.

Captain A. D. Macphers n, officiates as Political Assistant, Seistan, and Lieutenant C. G. Crosthwaite Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Central India.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. Collins is permitted to retire.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Dobbin, Royal Indian Marine, is gazetted three months extension of leave at home, on medical certificate.

THE LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. G. Lissant is gazetted to officiate as Registrar in the Department of Land Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, vice Mr. Tucker.

PENDING LEGISLATION.

The reports of the Select Committees on the Poisons Bill and the Central Provinces Civil Courts Bill are unanimous, and these Bills are now likely to be passed at the earliest date without re-publication.

THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

DR. NOETLING RESIGNS.

Dr. Noetling who came out some time ago as Palæontologist in the Geological Survey of India, has been permitted to resign the Government service. A successor will be appointed from home.

TILAK'S RELEASE ON BAIL.

POONA, JANUARY 8.

As the High Court had given orders for Tilak's release on bail a number of wealthy Poona citizens waited at the district court this morning in order to stand bail. Mr. Inglis received the writ in the morning and on coming to the court ordered the Nazir to take a surety of Rs. 10,000 for Tilak and so make out a personal recognisance bond to be signed by Tilak at the jail. Armed with these papers the party left the court about 12 o'clock (noon) accompanied by a bailiff, who delivered the order to the jailor on arrival at the jail. Tilak was issued out of the jail about 2 p.m. and was greeted by his friends. A number of people awaited his arrival in the City but there was no cheering or demonstration. He paid a visit to his aged uncle who is stated to be inconsolable and to have taken to his bed since Tilak's incarceration.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

The sanction, subject to the usual conditions, is announced of not-entitled passages by sea to proceed home to the families of officers serving with the Sikkim Mission.

A concession has been sanctioned by the Government of India to batteries and companies of royal artillery throughout India which will be greatly appreciated. It is for the provision of cricket grounds of authorised dimensions in stations in the plains.

The following postings have been sanctioned :—Brigadier-General G. Richardson to command the Poona district. Brigadier-General A. Pearson to command the Derajat district vice Dening transferred to the Narbada district, Colonel Bayley from the Quartermaster General's Department, Army Head-quarters to be Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab, vice Brigadier-General Whitby transferred in the same capacity to the Madras command. Colonel Foulton, A. A. G., Madras Command, to succeed Colonel Bayley at Army Head-Quarters. Colonel H. Mance to command the Bundelkand district. Colonel Pollock, 51st Sikhs, to be Colonel on the staff, Multan. Colonel Adams, V. C., to be Colonel on the staff, Nowshera. Colonel McRae to be Colonel on the staff, Southern Shan States, but to continue in command of Assam. Lieutenant Tabourdin, 12th Cavalry, becomes Quartermaster of the Indian Contingent of the 1st King's African Rifles.

Colonel J. P. Neville, Madras Command, is permitted to reside outside India.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Captain N. E. J. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Karachi which port she left on the 6th instant with the following details :—Major Shadwell, 6 men rank-and-file, and 2 followers, Suffolk Regiment; Lieutenant and Mrs. Osborne and 2 followers R E; Lieutenant Wilcox and 2 followers, Welsh Regiment, 1 lady, 1 child, Karachi Port Trust; 1 woman, 1 child, Ordnance Department; 2 women, 7 children, and 2 followers, District Staff Office.

GENERAL SIR RICHARD HARRISON, the Unionist candidate for the Ashburton division of Devonshire, is in his sixty-seventh year, and joined the colours forty-eight years ago. He has seen a terrific lot of fighting. Starting at Sentari, in the Crimea, he fought through the Mutiny, took a hand in the Trans-Gorga campaign, and passed on to China, where he assisted at the capture of the Taku Forts and the successful advance on Pekin. Succeeding years brought still more varied scenes and fighting; from Canada and the United States to the Zulu and first Boer wars he was never idle, and was in the thick of it again at El Magfar and Tel-el-Kebir, as well as in the Soudan and Nile expeditions of 1885.

THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

THE FINAL OPERATIONS.

MAROLE, JANUARY 8.

To-day the two forces which, during the past week, have been operating in the Island of Salsette entered upon a new plan of campaign. The sham fight around the Vehar water-main came to an end rather sooner than was expected. The uncertainty surrounding the engagement was, of course, as real as might have been the case had the opposing columns fired ball instead of blank ammunition, and in that account it was probably all the more valuable, as a process of training. To-day the plan, originally drawn up by the General Officer Commanding, was to combine forces for an attack upon the village of Kurla. Naturally after the exertions of the past few days the men were much fatigued, but they again entered into the operations with great spirit and the rattle of musketry resounded throughout the neighbourhood of Saki, Marole, and Santa Cruz until the order to "cease fire" was given. An interesting feature of the manœuvres has been the manner in which the native population of the district have behaved whilst the fighting has proceeded. They have manifested a keenness as to the result of the manœuvres, which has led them almost to take sides in the pretended struggle. As a result neither the contesting parties nor casual way-farers have found it an easy matter to learn anything of the progress of events from the natives who have had ample opportunity of ascertaining the whereabouts of the various outposts and reconnoitring parties. To-day the troops returned to their respective bivouacs at the end of the engagement, and proceeded to prepare for their departure. The march back to Bombay is expected to take place this morning. Everybody concerned is hugely satisfied with the week's work's.

BOER BURGHER.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, will sail to-day for Durban, with 498 repatriated Boers who were lately prisoners at Ahmednagar. In addition she conveys 8 military officers, one civil officer, and 1 lady. The Burghers will be brought to Bombay in a special troop train to-day for embarkation, arriving at the Sassoon Dock at about 4-50 a.m. The following are the names of the officers:—Major Campbell, S. W. Borderers; Major Shadwell, Suffolk Regt.; Lieut. Brook, Connaught Rangers; Lieut. Crozier, S Stafford Regt.; Lieut. McMohan, Gloster Regt; Lieut. Wilcox, Willshire Regt.; Captain Cartheart, K. R. Rifles, Lieut. Thornhill, K. R Rifles, Mr. L. Gabriel, Civil Service, and Mrs. Collins and Son.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS O 25TH DECEMBER

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Egypt, Captain J R Lenton, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 25th Dec. She brought the following passengers :-

FROM LONDON.

Seaton, Mr and Mrs E A	Donnett Mrs J J C and Child
Shepherd, Mr & Mrs W C	Porter, Miss M G
Smith, Mr O	Greaves, Mr and Mrs J R
Webber, Miss	Shah, Mrs and infant
Cay, Mrs Maurice	Bailey, Mr F
Robinson, Lieut-Col, and Mrs R	Boss, Miss
Wrey, Lt R C	Gower, Lord R S
Humphrey, Mr A D	Paterson, Mr R S
Gonçes, Mrs J M.	Geddes, Miss M R
Daly, Major and Mrs J F	Bowden, Mr, Mrs, A C and infant
Young, Mr Frank	Baker, Rev and Mrs A H and 2 children
Monk, Mr H E	Broome, Mrs M A
Mangovan, Dr J C	Hamilton, Mrs
Howell, Miss S M	Birch, Major, and Mrs F H J and Miss and child
Steen, Mrs	Seward, Mrs John child and infn
Seymour, Mrs Miss	Howell, Mr J
Chaplin, Capt	Pratt, Mr
Paterson, Miss E	
Paterson, Miss L	
Graham, Mr P	
Burnett, Mr and Mrs	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Phelps, Mr and Mrs E A	Williams, Mrs W H
Firscrace, Col and Mrs	Harvey, Mrs and infant
French, Mr and Mrs V C	Chiaiji, Mr R K.
Cameron, Capt D H	Phelps, Mrs A W
Tucker, Mr A R P	Lampard, Mr and Mrs
Henderson, Mr J E	Mahon, Mr
Browne, Capt H B	Singh, Mr A
Johnson, Rev and Mrs J and Miss	Cama, Mr C B R
Collins, Mrs Stratfor I	Varrin, Mr H
Easton, L., P G	Ball, Mr E J
Miller, Mr S C and Miss	French, Mrs and infn't
Bell, Mr and Mrs M D	Watkin, Capt and Mrs
Allen, Mrs B C and Infant	Parkinson, Mr J
Young, Mr W C	Hokeen, Mr Abdul
Flanagomari, Mr	Hart, Mr
	Kappey, Mrs and child

FROM BRINDISI.

Meserve, Mr F L	Flash, Miss
Gordon, Miss	Holme, Mr A T

FROM PORT SAID.

Giro, Mr and Mrs C G	Gibbons, Mr J B
Brown, Mr and Mrs,	Bird, Rev A F R
Lombard, Mr J	

FROM ADEN.—Bilimoria, Mr J C

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, for Marseilles and London :—

Neve, Miss	Wright, Mr and Mrs G G
Bently, Miss F M	Infant and Nurse
Steen, Miss M	Brocklebank, Lt R H R
Grinning, Mr and Mrs J F	Spitteler, Mr J
Ancilla, Sister Grace	Fletcher, Mr
Allbless, Mr N D	Abeles, Mr M
Fansby, Miss Mr	Abeles, Mrs
Cox, Mr J H and children and Governess	Black, Mr A L
Mackay, Mr. and Mr A A	Scaly, Mrs
Atkin, Miss	Cooke, Capt E C M
Woodward, Miss	Browne, Drs J F
Collin, Mrs E S	Lockhart, Mrs Mrs
Clarke, Mr R L H	Inglis, Mr W A
Busk, Miss C	Tyaoji, Mr S B
Champain, Capt A	Holder, Mrs
Goodeve, Mr S S	Urmbertich, Miss
Woolburn, Miss	Miller, Mr and Miss
Perrocochino, Mr E E	Dadgeon, Mr G C
Owen, Mr C	Ward, Mr E C
Clarke, Mr & Mrs L A G	Ward, Mrs
Walker, Mr W S	Moore, Mr
Railings, M J T	Wood, Mr Percy C
Balkwil, Mr H	Dundas, Mr
Wigram, Rev H F E	Mckellar, Miss M
Elphinstone, Rev M C	Hoggan, Mr W M
Hampson, Mr G L	

PASSENGERS PER VILLE DE LA CIOTAT.

THE following passengers will sail to-day at 2 p.m. per Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Ville De La Ciotat from Prince's Dock No B for Australia, etc. There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 1 p.m. sharp. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Princes Dock, disinfecting shed, at 8 a.m. with all their baggage :—

Anchorina Mr and Mrs	Logan Mrs and daughter
Balalaes J Mr	Logan Jack Dr R
Batullo Mr	Lovaras Mr
Carroll F. E. Captain	Love M. Mrs and Miss J L
Dapie Mr and Infn't	McLeod Capt T. J
Davis Mr and Mrs E L	McCarahy J Rev.
Deitz L Mr and Mrs	Newcomen Mr A G
Dogratiz Mr	Rias Mr
Daffcoite	Sharp Prof W H
Gallois Mr	Sanzini Mr and Mrs and Inf
Kader E A Mr	Vigoureux Mr
Lazu Mrs and Infant	
Loir Mr	
Loureirs A Mr.	

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following Races will sail to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M	S	Entered by	Start at H	M	S
Forella	.....		Scroll, Mr C T R	3	30	0
Sapphire	....	4	30 Mr R H H Hopkins	3	15	30
Isca	.....	16	0 Mr E Faulkner	3	4	0
Molly	.....	10	20 Mr G B K Meebath	3	9	30
Unita	.....	8	0 Mr E Comber	3	12	0
Nanta	.....	0	Mr G B Adamson	3	4	0

Course No 6—From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock leaving it star board; round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to port and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 10·6 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE CALEDONIA CUP.

Name of Boats.	Time Allces. M	S	Entered by	Start at H	M	S
Pixie	.....		Scratch Mr E R Smetham	3	0	0
Sayonara	...	17	30 Major Curtis R A M and Mr C G Nomico	2	49	30
Erin	.....		Scratch Mr B H Ireland	3	0	0
Trixie	.....	do	Mr H Monteath	3	0	0
Nannikin	..	do	Officers, R A	3	0	0
Janetta	...	do	Officers, R E	3	0	0

Course No 8—From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock leaving it to starboard, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to port and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 10·6 miles.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Start at H	M	S
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	3	30	0
Mez	Mr C H Byrne	3	30	0
Lapwing	Mr E C Richards	3	30	0
Mang	Capt F H Elderton, D S O R I M	3	30	0

Course No 3—From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 7½ miles.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, CHRISTMAS DAY.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE advent of Christmastide has caused a not unwelcome lull in political strife and in Devonshire, where a contest is being waged between the opposing Fiscal armies for the seat vacated by Mr. Seale Hayne's death, an actual truce has been decided upon and will continue until after the holidays. These, by the way it is pointed out, have a tendency to increase, and I am not sure that this is altogether an unmixed blessing. To-day is Friday; not until next Tuesday will the doors of city-houses be opened again for business, and the shopkeepers, it seems, are only prevented from making Monday a "dies non" on account of the "sluggishness of trade." Could not Mr. Chamberlain's much-criticised "Commission" add to its labours a little by inquiring whether the modern craze for holidays, accompanied by the too common devotion of our workers to the "cat'canny" principle (or rather want of principle), is not in a measure responsible for certain unfavourable symptoms in our economical position? So far as politics are receiving any attention at this moment of feasting and fraternisation interest is mainly divided between the Chamberlain Inquiry and the result of the election in the Ludlow division. To the lesser wits of the Free Trade Press the Commission has been something of a god-send and they have ridiculed Mr. Chamberlain pretty much as the French Ministerial journals ridiculed le brav General before they saw that Boulangism was a force to reckon with. But denunciation of Mr. Chamberlain for his "startling innovation," as Mr. Winston Churchill terms the Commission, is not confined to the smaller fry and the less responsible organs of the Opposition. In no quarter has the action of Mr. Chamberlain in this matter been so warmly, not to say vehemently, denounced as in the columns of the "Standard." The indignation of the leading organ of Conservatism carries one's thoughts back to what Mr. Chamberlain calls his Radical days when the doctrine of "ransom" and some other trifles excited the ire of journals like the "Standard." "Indecorous, irregular and disrespectful to the Sovereign" are some of the terms applied by the "Standard" to the formation of the Commission, and if amongst its members there are any who aspire to higher honours than they already possess, which at all events is conceivable, they may be expected to consider carefully the warning that they are "concerned in a proceeding which is an open and deliberate encroachment on the prerogatives of the Crown." In support of this grave charge the "Standard" says:—"However it may be deemed prudent to explain it away, the announcement issued by the Tariff Reform League was a travesty of a Royal Commission, an ostentatious attempt to assume those duties and powers which, in a legitimate sense, can only be delegated by the Sovereign on the advice of his responsible advisers. If anyone doubts this, let him refer to the terms in which the appointment of the "Commission" was announced. It is to represent the whole Empire; witnesses are to be called from all quarters; they are to be supplied in advance with the questions that are to be put to them; they are to be examined, and cross-examined, by the "Commission," which takes, as the basis of its inquiries, the proposals that have been submitted to the country by Mr. Chamberlain. We have no wish to quibble about trifles, but this is not a trifling matter. It raises issues of a grave Constitutional character. No subject has the right to appoint Commissioners to summon witnesses to give evidence, or to clothe his nominees with a quasi-judicial, quasi-Ministerial authority. A private Committee cannot do—and does not pretend to do—these things." However this wholesale condemnation seems to have been thrown away upon Mr. Chamberlain's Commissioners; at all events, we have not yet heard that any of them have expressed a desire to withdraw their consent to serve. The objection to Sir Walter Peace being a member of the Commission is one that might with the approval of some to whom the "Standard" voices the view that the whole proceeding is a revolutionary one. There is force in the contention that a Colonial Agent-General is very much in the position of the Ambassador of a foreign power, and I cannot imagine the Hon. Thomas E. Fuller (Agent-General for Cape Colony) who never seeks to advertise himself, Lord Strathcona (the veteran High Commissioner for the Dominion) or the Hon. W. P. Reeves (Agent-General for New Zealand), the most cultured and scholarly of all the Colonial representatives accepting a seat on what is admittedly a party body. As to the Ludlow Election the curious spectacle is presented to us of both parties being or rather professing to be delighted with the result. But as a matter of fact neither party is altogether satisfied. The Chamberlainites have, it is true, got their man in, but with a diminished majority that cannot be entirely explained by the fact that the late member, Mr. Jasper More, was an exceptionally strong candidate. All the Protectionists would have been better pleased if Mr. Hunt's "plurality" had been within a thousand or so of that of the late member; the Liberals undoubtedly hoped to see a repetition of their success at Newmarket where, it will be remembered, Mr. Ross, the Liberal turfite, captured a Tory seat. They are not, perhaps, to-day quite so sure of the rural vote as they were before the Ludlow polling. And if the agricultural labourers go over to Mr. Chamberlain the game is up. Failing a victory at Ludlow the Liberals console themselves by reckoning how many seats they will win at the General Election if the reduction of the Conservative vote at Dulwich and Ludlow is typical of the whole country. It may be typical now but will it be so when the appeal takes place? Nobody can tell, but it is characteristic of the unexpected headway our Chamberlain has made, that the "Westminster Gazette" finds it necessary to rebuke faint-hearted Free Traders for "imagining that it is no good to fight Protection. The issue, already complicated, has been rendered additionally so by the avowed determination of Unionists to follow the advice of the Duke of Devonshire to make war on all Chamberlainite candidates. The dissentients include Earl Cowper who, somehow, thinks that if the present Government can be kept in power for two years longer the Chamberlain movement will be dead. At any rate he, as a Free Trader, prefers to take the risk of prolonging the life of the present Ministry rather than see the "Little Englanders" as he calls his former friends in office.

"PUBLIC MORALITY AND PUBLIC OFFICE."

On the very eve of the great Christian festival the Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Talbot), the Rev. F. B. Meyer and three other gentlemen, including a brother of "that good man, Stead," have sent for publication to the "Times" a copy of a remarkable letter, which they have addressed to Captain Cecil Norton, M. P. At a Liberal meeting held in the constituency represented by the gallant member, an address was delivered by one of the extremely few men in public life who are really entitled to be called statesmen, Sir Charles Dilke, and in gratitude for this favour, as they considered it, the audience passed a resolution expressing a hope that at "no distant date a foremost place might be found for him in the councils of the King"—in other words that when the Liberals return to power he might be a member of the Cabinet. Four or five years ago people discussed the chance of Sir C. Dilke ever being a Cabinet Minister again: lately this eventuality has been almost taken for granted by the majority of politicians. But they, it is now seen, reckoned without "Edw. Roffen," the Warden of the Robert Browning Settlement, and their co-signatories. To them "Sir Charles Dilke's services to the public welfare, particularly in regard to many subjects touching the condition of hand labour" are as dust in the balance compared with a certain notorious "cause celebre," which occurred nearly twenty years ago. "You are aware," write these gentlemen, "that in the Probate Division of the High Court a decree of divorce was pronounced on the ground of adultery committed with Sir Charles Dilke; and a second trial, which followed on the intervention of the Queen's Proctor, resulted in the same verdict. Circumstances alleged in evidence were of kind specially revolting to moral feeling. Sir Charles Dilke has not removed the effect of this sentence either by vindicating his innocence in a court of justice or by frank acknowledgement of guilt, which together with lapse of time might properly be regarded as cancelling the past." The signatories announce as by world that any influence which they and other Christian people in South London can exercise will be used in "strong opposition" to any course which could have the result of restoring Sir C. Dilke to his former position. However much their motives may be respected they can hardly be congratulated upon the occasion they have chosen for publicly declaring their pitiless resolve. "Oh! for the rarity of Christian charity under the sun."

BOMBAY AND CENTRALISATION.

Mr. Brodrick has promised to take the chair at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on January 14, when Sir William Lee-Warner will read his paper on "The Presidency of Bombay." This, I believe, will be the right hon. gentleman's first appearance at any Indian meeting since he succeeded Lord George Hamilton as Secretary of State. As Sir William Lee Warner is known to be a strong upholder of the rights of Bombay people, as I may have previously mentioned, are curious to know whether he will say anything about the evils of over-centralisation, from which the Western Presidency has suffered before now. It would, I imagine, be interesting if he could tell us his private opinion [illegible] has been treated with regard to Bombay in respect [illegible] supineness of [illegible]

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, DECEMBER 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col H E S Abbott, D S O, R
Major H T Denny, B
Maj F T R Kellner, B
Mr E P Stebbing, B
Mr J W Davizzo, M
Mr P P Sweeting, M
Lieut-Col R W S Lyons, I M S, Bo
Lieut-Col C B Brownlow, I A
Major F E Bradshaw, I A
Major P G Gordon, India Survey Dept
Major H King 33rd Punjaubis
Capt W R Stone, I A
Capt M C Nangle, 92nd Punjabis
Capt S M Mercer, Supply and Transport Corps
Capt H F Jacob, I A
Lieut A R Watling, 24th Punjabis
Lieut F R Lesslie, I A
Lieut G A McWatters, 91st Pioneers
Lieut E H Lancaster, 25th Cav, P F
Lieut W G K Green, 32nd Lancers
Commander T S R Finny, R I M
Senior Nursing Sister Miss P F Wade, Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr F C Harrison, B Cov, 14 days furl
Mr G C B Starling, B, I week's furl
Mr H P Dalzell-Walton, B, furl on M C from March 3, to March 14, 1904
Mr C A Munro, B, extraordinary leave to Nov 24, 1903
Mr G W Hatch, Bo Cov, 2 weeks' special leave
Mr G A Savielle, Bo, 6 mo furl
Mr F J A Hill, Bo, 2 mo
Col H L Dawson, Central India Horse, till May 31, 1904
Lieut Col G T Thomas I M S 2 mo
Capt J Barrard, 12th Pioneer
Lieut G B Kidd, 23rd Outram's Rifles

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major W J Buchanan, I M S, B
Major F O'Kinealy, I M S, B B
Mr F G Harrison, Cov
Mr C A C Streatfield, B Cov
Mr G C B Stirling, B
Mr W H Hall, B
Mr J S Howett, B
Mr T Latham, B
Mr G Kershaw, B
Mr F J Atkinson, B
Mr C A Kinetd, Bo Cov
Capt G Pratt, Bo Cov
Mr W D Sheppard, Bo Cov
Mr R J Kent, Bo
Mr H R Hume, Bo
Lieut-Col H Borradaile, 34th Sikhs
Major H P E Parker 129th Punjabis
Major I A Hoolson-Cruifurd 17th Pioneers
Major A W Dawson, I M S
Major W E Kerrich Indian Ordnance Dept
Capt W W Warner, 30th Lancers
Capt R S Thomas, Supply and Transport Corps
Capt F W B Grey, 37th Wilde's Rifles
Capt A H Ommanney Queen's Own Corps of Guides
Capt R E Chaplin, 8th Lancers
Capt A E C Perkins, 6th Gurkha Rifles
Capt G L P Clarke, I A
Capt W E McKechnie I M S
Capt H Pollard Bombay Dolygunti
Lieut E H Dunsford, 33rd Punjabis
Lieut C J Torris, 30th Punjabis
Lieut A J Marsack, R I M

WARNER has had experience of Australian "barracking" before the recent match. "I should describe an Australian crowd," remarks he in his entertaining volume, "Cricket Across the Seas," as decidedly fickle. When one is doing well they can't applaud enough but the moment you fail they start heaving bricks. Warner you—fool, what the something are you doing!" was the genial criticism flung at him in one match. Mr Warner has been described as one of the most vigilant of captains. He is always watching the game, wrote one admirer, using his brains as well as his eyes. While allowing his bowlers ample liberty to place their field, he is not afraid to modify the positions of his men if he sees occasion. Few can write so good an order for going in, when weather, wickets, and individual proclivities are all duly considered. A West Indian by birth, like his brother, who holds a Consular appointment of importance out there, Mr. Warner had his schooling at Rugby, where he played in the Eleven for four years. He played for Oxford too, enjoying the distinction of being twice run out in the Varsity match, and since then has played in most countries than any other cricketer living, including West Indies, Canada, Africa, Australia, New [illegible] and the United States.

MADAME HESTER OTWAY.

A VERY pleasant concert was that arranged for Thursday evening at the Town Hall. It is difficult to remark on the superiority in any one piece in such a well-chosen programme, but we must specially notice "Legend" for the violin, by Bohm, and "Still wie die Nacht" by the same composer, as being well known to all lovers of music for their beauty of composition. "Abide with Me," (Liddell) also a favorite setting of those words, and equally well adapted to show off by its sustained notes the qualities of the voice.

The concert opened with an organ solo "Chorus Magnus" by Dubois, well played by Mr. Seymour Dove, during which the late arrivals slipped into their places, ready to accord a sympathetic hearing to the new singer.

Madame Hester Otway appears in Bombay with a high record of success, and Thursday night's concert more than satisfied our expectations. The first songs on the programme "Since We Parted" and "Gentle Child," by Allitsen and Teresa del Riego respectively, were decidedly well received. The first of these is short and very charming; Madame Otway was not heard to full advantage in either owing to a certain amount of nervousness; nevertheless, it was abundantly evident that she had won her audience by the fine timbre of her voice allied to a charming personality. "Abide With Me" brought out the quality of the singer's glorious contralto, its mellowness and uniformity of tone proving her to be an artiste of very high standing. Her voice rose above organ and piano with ease while never losing its softness. The successes of the evening were undoubtedly "Still wie die Nacht," Bohm, and "Ouvertes Yeux Bleus," Massenet. The rendering of these two songs left nothing to be desired and the appreciation of the audience was expressed in ever-increasing sympathetic and prolonged applause after each song. At first Madame Otway responded by returning to the stage and graciously bowing but after the sixth item, though it was a double one, she smilingly yielded to the vociferous encore, and gave the old, old song "Annie Laurie" in the sweetest and softest of tones, instinct with feeling, Dr. Penno supplying a finely modulated accompaniment. Mrs. Collie delighted the Hall with her clever and artistic rendering of "Legend," by Bohm, and Meynarski's brilliant Mazurka, the sparkling technicalities of which were surmounted with entire ease and the encore which was vigorously insisted on, brought a very beautiful piece of a totally different character, to which Mrs. Collie and her excellent violin did full justice. Then followed "Lively Sprin" by Co nen, another of Madam Otway's fine songs, which only excite the audience to further demands, and they were rewarded by Teresa del Riego's "Land of Roses," a very pretty light piece. Even that concession did not satisfy the audience, and they were granted another ballad that spoke of parting to which Madame Otway lent all her great power of expression. Her voice, in its range, flexibility and sweetness, has made an easy conquest of Bombay lovers of music, and we trust she may be prevailed upon to make another appearance in the Town Hall. The duets sung by the Misses Ward were admirable, though the alto slightly predominated in both. We have heard the Misses Ward before and hope to hear them again.

Mr. Dove accompanied the very varied songs with skill, the piano was an excellent one, full-toned and responsive.

CLAIM TO A LARGE ESTATE.

A HIGH COURT SUIT BETWEEN MOGULS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Mahomed Ali Khan, the sole heir and legal representative of Mariam Khanum, widow of Haji Abdul Husain Shirazi, who claimed property worth several lakhs of rupees from Mirza Mahomed bin Haji Abdul Husain Shirazi and others. The plaintiff claimed that the share of the deceased Mariam Khanum in the estate of the Haji Abdul Husain Shirazi may be ascertained and declared and that in order to do this; that the estate of the deceased may be administered by the court, that the first defendant be ordered to deliver up to the plaintiff the certificate of marriage between Mariam Khanum and Haji Abdul Husain Shirazi; that he be restrained from alienating or dealing with the deceased's properties; that a receiver be appointed and ordered forthwith to initial the deceased's books of accounts in order to prevent any person from altering or tampering with the same, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scaife and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Watts appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the first defendants; and Mr. Rustom Watts instructed by the same solicitors, for the third defendant. The second defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff stated that Haji Abdul Husain Shirazi, a Shiah Mahomedan, died intestate in Bombay on the 14th April, 1902, possessed of large property, both moveable and immoveable. He left him surviving as his widow Mariam Otway (since deceased) the second defendant, and one Shamsheera (since deceased) son the first defendant by a predeceased wife, and the third and fourth defendants, his daughters. The plaintiff first had taken possession of all the property of the deceased, including his books and documents, and although he maintained Mariam Khanum until her death, he had neglected or refused to pay or deliver to her the share in the estate to which she was entitled. Prior to her marriage with Haji Abdul Husain Shirazi in the year 1883, she had been married to one Haji Mahomed

PERSIAN TRADE ON THE CASPIAN.

Mr. Churchill, Acting British Vice-Consul at Resht in Persia, in his report on the trade of his district for the official year 1902–3, states that there has been a large expansion of trade in the Persian Caspian ports. There has been a great increase in the volume of exports, due to the cultivation of cotton and rice and to sericulture, all of which are rapidly progressing. The cultivation of cotton in Mazanderan and Astrabad has become very important, while the development of rice and silk culture has raised Ghilan from poverty to wealth. The total export and import trade during the year ended March 20, 1903, amounted to £2,167,913. These figures represent the trade at all the Persian Caspian ports—Enzeli for Ghilan and Resht here, Bender-Gez for Astrabad, Mesheli Sar for the province of Mazanderan generally, and Lenge-rood for Talish. The smaller stations are likewise included. The imports amounted to £1,331,283, and the exports to £1,151,731, the small balance in favour of exports being due, mainly to the recent revival of sericulture. The province of Ghilan, Mazanderan and Astrabad are of great service to Persian trade inasmuch as their cotton, rice, and silk cocoon exports almost establish an equilibrium between exports and imports passing through the Caspian ports.

Sugar is the chief import; it amounted in value last year to £ 438,154, or very nearly half the total imports. It is all of Russian origin and is mostly shipped to Enzeli and forwarded to Teheran, which is the principal sugar market in Northern Persia. Next to sugar in importance are cotton piece-goods, which were imported to the extent of £291,830, by the Caspian ports—In 1892 about three-fourths of the cotton goods imported to Resht were from Manchester and this ascendency no longer exists.—But Manchester has not been completely ousted—a number of the markets, a considerable quantity of Manchester goods are stocked in the caravanserais and bazaars, and they are more esteemed than the Russian manufactures. As no apparent efforts are made to retain the trade, Mr. Churchill thinks the cost of Manchester on so distant and inaccessible a market extraordinary. Manchester shirtings enjoy a practical monopoly in Ghilan, especially as to grey Mexicans, white jaconets, and white muils. He believes that a Manchester firm entering into direct communication with the wholesale dealer in Resht could undoubtedly do profitable business. At present there is no direct trade with the United Kingdom, consequently prints, shirtings, cloth, and other textiles reach the market from England via Baghdad, Hamadan, Tabriz, and Kermanshah through third parties. In some cases goods must pass through more hands, and each exchange must necessarily be effected at a profit.—It follows that the cost to the retailer must be much higher than if the wholesale dealer at Resht obtained his merchandise direct from the manufacturer, as is done in the case of Russian piece-goods.

"If Manchester goods sold to an importer at Baghdad, to a merchant at Hamadan,—and again sold to a trader in Resht can compete with goods consigned direct by the manufacturer in Russia to the wholesale dealer here, I think it may be taken that in the event of the Manchester goods being treated in the same economical manner they would be more difficult to compete with."

As to other textiles, Austro-hungarian, French, and British cloth, linen, and silk are preferred to Russian. None but a poor woman would wear Russian silk, which is very inferior. The greater part of the goods of this description consumed in the market is imported via Baghdad and Tabriz there being a large demand for a better class of goods than can at present be supplied by Russia. The motors employed to work the looks used in treating the cocoons are of Sheffield make. These machines found their way to Resht simply on their own merits. The owners have told the Vice-Consul that they found them cheaper and better than machines of German and other makes, and, moreover, they were shipped very promptly. The boilers supplied with the motors have also proved very satisfactory. He thinks there is an opening for British Trade in the shape of both cheap and superior overcoats, trousers, macintoshes, &c, which would find a ready sale; cheap underclothing boots and shoes would also be readily bought by natives. These would have to be shipped by Trebizond. Persians have, as a rule, small feet, and Persian ladies do not wear boots. Their shoes must be low-heeled. Fancy satin shoes with low heels would probably be successful. Persians are extremely fond of glassware of every description, but more especially of the showy sorts, and they find the greatest delight in contemplating niches in walls well stocked with all varieties of coloured glass lamps, sherbet glasses, glass bowls, flower stands, and so forth. The total importation of glassware other than window glass into Persia during 1901-2 amounted to £20,000 of which Russia claimed £ 9,999. Last year the imports from Russia via the Caspian ports amounted to £14,218. These are only the cheaper and commoner sorts of glassware, the better kinds coming from Austria-Hungary, France and Germany, via Trebizond.

Raw cotton takes the chief place in exports from the Caspian provinces of Persia to Russia, and amounted last year in value to £230,039. In 1894 only 42,947 cwts. of Persian raw cotton, valued at £67,830, arrived at Baku. Rice is also an important item in the export returns, 740,071 cwt., valued at £668,073, having been exported to Russia last year. The very worst qualities of uncleaned Persian rice is sent to Russia. Silk cocoons take the next place in export returns. In 1893 sericulture was revived in Ghilan, and the exports that year amounted to £3,475 while last year the value was £247,502 The cocoons are exported to Milan and Marseilles via Baku, Tiflis, and Batum.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

A correspondent writes to the "Times" from Moscow:—The unsatisfactory manner in which the managements of the Siberian, and particularly the Manchurian, railways discharge their obligations to the Russian trading community is the subject of bitter complaint among Russian importers and traders. Trainload after trainload of goods despatched from the Far East to Moscow has been blocked in transit at various points on the railway lines since their official "opening to traffic." A leading Russian importer of Chinese tea informs me that not only considerable inconvenience but serious loss has been caused to importers by the annoying breakdowns on the railway during the last six months. The satisfaction of the latter is that the administration of the Manchurian line, which in particular, has given ground for serious complaint, refuses to accept liability for occurrences which my informant roundly declares are due to the main either to faulty construction of the line and its viaducts or to lack of rational traffic organisation. Several large cargoes of Chinese tea despatched from the Pacific coast for Moscow three months back only reached their destination a couple of weeks ago. The handling of the freight by the railway employés is most careless, damaged casings and packings being lamentably frequent. Collisions on the Siberian and Manchurian lines have, he adds, been so frequent that one might almost imagine the railway paid a premium to its drivers and pointsmen for reducing its rolling stock. The rolling stock itself, he declares, to be totally inadequate. Side by side with a Moscow-Port Arthur "train de luxe," which compares to advantage with anything of the sort either in Europe or America, the insufficiency of goods locomotives and covered vans and the general haphazard goods organisation stand out in contrast which he describes as "truly Russian." The goods managers at many of the principal stations are so many "railroad Jupiters, whose conduct autocratic affords reasonable ground for supposing that duty concerns them little, and the convenience of the Russian trading public at large still less. Like any other line, he adds, the Trans-Asian line must be judged by its working. Judged by this standard, the line has not as yet given satisfaction to the Russian trading community. Many portions of the line through Siberia are stated to have been laid with a want of technical supervision which is almost criminal. Some of the very bridges and viaducts which have given serious trouble under a by no means heavy traffic, were built under the "supervision" of the contractor, who, prior to their completion, found it expedient hurriedly to quit Russian territory for good, after making hundreds of thousands of roubles out of his contract by dishonest means. Nor, adds my informant, was this an isolated case. It has especially been declared that a strict Government inquiry was to be held in St. Petersburg for the purpose of examining into various cases of official dishonesty and mismanagement in connection with the construction of the Trans-Asian trunk line. The details of some of these cases were common property several years ago, and the names of certain of the culprits were given out in Russian public prints yet apparently nothing has been done in the way of calling them up.

My informant declares that in spite of the apparent advantage afforded by the specially differentiated duty on tea imported into European Russia from the Far East by rail, as compared with that levied on tea imported into Russia through Odessa and Batoum from Shanghai and Hongkong by Volunteer fleet steamer, the lamentable frictions, the damage in transit, and the delays in connection with tea and other cargoes carried over the Manchurian and Siberian railways bid fair to induce Russian importers for some time to come to give the new land route a wide berth. No such delays are experienced with cargoes brought by sea, which are delivered in good condition at Odessa quays in from 24 to 28 days from Chinese ports of shipment. After the recent arbitrary appropriation by the Russian authorities for military transport purposes of a considerable portion of the rolling stock on the Siberian and Manchurian lines, and the temporary complete breakdown on the Manchurian system, the quantity of goods blocked at various points along the Trans-Asian line reached close on 5,000,000 poods. Of the Finance Ministry's determination to push Russian trade in the Far East with the familiar protectionist weapons my informant spoke with only qualified approval. As for Russian official talk about the immediate capacity of the "new Russian trade artery between the Occident and the Orient," he considers it just a little too optimistic. He is convinced that the line has a great future before it, but he is no less convinced that it will never succeed in competing successfully for many of the best cargoes with well-equipped steamer lines plying through the Suez Canal. Moreover, he thinks it quite possible that the Siberian system may yet have to face the competition of a rival line in Asia. Something, he declares, has been heard in certain quarters in Russia of a project for the linking up of India with the plains of the Yang-tse by means of an "all-rail" line of rails. The possible extension of this railway at some future date until it becomes a competitive Trans-Asian trunk line extending from the Pacific to Arabia, and practically up with the grande Capo Tawn to Cafro trunk line though Africa, has also been taken into account in the same quarters. In passing, I may be allowed to add that I have heard this project debated with interest in other circles in Russia besides those of commerce.

Florilene.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilene sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilene being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ISSUE RESTS WITH RUSSIA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Sixty military engineers have been despatched to Korea to replace the civilian experts who have hitherto been employed on the Japanese telegraph lines in the peninsula. It is officially stated that the despatch of these engineers has no military significance.

Near Baker-street Station is a building differing in no way in external appearance from the surrounding dwelling-houses, where an important department of the Japanese Navy was located by our representative on Wednesday. All the members of the staff are experts in naval construction, and are appointed by their Government to attend to the purchase of material, and to inspect periodically warships built in Europe for Japan. They work quietly and unostentatiously, and there was nothing to indicate that the conditions in their country were anything but normal. They have, however, been busy recently despatching material to the docks and arsenals of Japan, and keeping the navy of their country up to date in all the latest machinery that comes upon the market in this part of the world. The department is a testimony to the wide-awakeness of little Japan. One of the staff with whom our representative entered into conversation expressed the opinion that Japan had nothing to fear from an encounter with Russia. With the ships which were now on their way Russia's fleet in the Far East might be slightly larger, but Japan had many advantages not possessed by Russia. The most important of these was the proximity of her arsenals and dockyards to the points where the naval battles might be expected to be fought. There were five or six well equipped and strongly fortified places which would do service as naval bases, two of them being situated within a hundred miles of the coast of Korea. Japan was well supplied with all kinds of material necessary in the case of war. Supposing Japan were defeated at sea the expert gave it as his opinion that Russia would find it almost impossible to invade Japan owing to the strength of the natural and artificial fortifications.

The question of food supply would not trouble Japan. Rice was plentiful, and the Japanese people lived principally on rice. It was stored in large quantities in all parts of the country.

The Japanese Legation states that so numerous are the applications for posts in the Japanese army, accompanied by expressions of deep sympathy for the nation in the unhappy event of war, that while these expressions of sympathy are greatly appreciated it has been found impossible to reply to each application. It is, however, officially stated that not only will there be no immediate occasion for the services tendered but that even should war break out the Japanese military law does not admit of persons who are not Japanese subjects being employed in the active service of the country.

It is denied that Japan has sought to obtain money in America. There is a specie reserve in the Central Bank at Tokio, the "Times" states, of 113,000,000 yen, besides some 40,000,000 yen in London. The Treasury has three capital funds, amounting to 50,000,000 yen.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN ASIA.

The well-known traveller M. Gabriel Bonvalot contributes to the "Echo de Paris" an article entitled "Russians and English in Asia," in which he reviews the situation from a French point of view. He maintains that none can foresee anything which will arrest the expansion of Russia, whose sources of energy and power of action increase each day with the number of her population, her confidence in her strength, and her knowledge of how best to make use of it. The sons of Old England from beyond the seas cannot have the same naive confidence in the future, the same carelessness of the morrow, as the Salvs who are still in "the serenity of youth." They force themselves to draw back the moment they are compelled to play a game, the stakes of which are of a very unequal value. A defeat suffered by the Russians would be easily repaired, for enormous reserves of fighting men are massed behind Turkestan. A serious defeat of the English on the frontiers of India would be almost irremediable. Consequently the English must make no mistakes, and those at the helm are always wide awake and listening intently; the merest trifle disquiets them. They display admirable will, intelligence, and activity. They are a few yokels harnessed to a difficult task of government and exploitation. They acquit themselves of their duties as it is desired that they should do, and enjoy the advantages due to so much labour. I must repeat to my fellow-countrymen, who will pardon my saying so, by understanding it, the English are convinced that tout se fait avec des hommes, and they take care to confide the destinies of India to the ablest hands and the most capable brains.

The strategy of Great Britain, says M. Bonvalot, consists in erecting obstacles all round India which shall arrest the march of the adversary. At the same time she hastens to secure the good ports and their vast Hinterlands. She foresees that the Russians are destined to become a great maritime power, and resives to close the only doors by which the Russians escaping from their Continental prison, may have free access to the seas and oceans.

In the Far East the English harass the Russians, through the petulant Japanese, who proclaim their pretensions over Corea, China, and all Asia in general. In the Persian Gulf the English endeavour to extend their influence by Missions by cruisers and when necessary, by cannonades as at Bahrein; and as at present they have placed in India perhaps the two best men in England, Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener, a redoubled activity is perceptible. After referring to the expedition into Thibet, M. Bonvalot says that if the Russians have made a treaty with the Thibetans as is said, they may perhaps intervene, it is to their interest to do so if they wish to preserve their prestige in the eyes of their numerous subjects for whom Lhassa is what Rome is for the Catholics. If they do nothing they will shortly see the English at Lhassa. Then the turn of Afghanistan will come for the Afghan question cannot fail to have a lively interest for Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener; two men of their temperament will not fail to attempt to regulate it.

REMARKABLE STORY OF A RELIGIOUS FANATIC.

Believing he would never die, there has died in a poor two-roomed cottage in the village of Wrenthorpe near Wakefield, Daniel Milton, who called himself, Judge Milton, sixth overseer of the Church of Christian Israelites." The old man—he was eighty two was found lying at a bottom of the stairs with a wound on his head. He had evidently fallen down the stairs.

Very strange was the history of this forlorn pathetic figure. Born in America, he was a ship's carpenter in New York when "Prophet Wroe," or head of the sect of which Joanna Southcott was one of the founders, visited that city. Wroe had a handsome Doric building known as Melborne House, erected at Wrenthrope, and this building it was understood was to be the worldly habitation of the "Shiloh," or second Christ, whose coming had been prophesied by Joanna Southcott. Milton became acquainted with Wroe, joined the community, and convinced himself that he was to be his successor.

In 1857 Milton made the announcement that he was the long expected Shiloh. His wife and three daughters left him, but this in no way lessened his enthusiasm. In February, 1870, without a farthing in his purse, he arrived at the door of Israel's Temple, otherwise Melbourne House, and informed John Wroe that he was Shiloh, and had come to enter upon his inheritance.

Take him away, take him away! exclaimed the octogenarian Wroe, my bowels yearn within me. After a prolonged duel with Wroe, with the policeman in the background, Milton returned to America temporarily baffled.

Wroe died in 1873, and the next year Milton once more appeared at Wrenthorpe, and this time got possession of Melbourne of House "holding Israel's Temple" against a siege for nearly a month, indeed he was only ejected ultimately by the treachery of his garrison. Repeated prosecution served but to increase Milton's efforts. He never obtained possession of Melbourne House, though he never relaxed his efforts to gain an entrance. His last effort was made as late as Monday. He used to carry a step ladder to the walls to see what he called his Mecca.

Deserted by all his relations, he lived alone in his cottage in a state of semi-starvation. There were no blinds or curtains to the window of the stone-floored living room—only a newspaper pinned across to keep out the draught, and to obstruct the view of the many folks who out of curiosity, assembled in the vicinity. On one side of the apartment stood an ancient Caxton-like hand printing press, with cases of type close by. On the trestle table, and strewn about the floor, were piles of home-printed pamphlets, containing reports of legal proceedings, in which "Shiloh" was involved, and also thousands of handbills reproducing Scriptural quotations, a selection of which "Judge" Milton was wont to issue monthly. Over the mantelpiece in large type were printed the mystic words:—

Jesus and Joanna,
My two witnesses
Shiloh.

For over sixty years he was a teetotaller and a non-smoker, and it was his boast he could live comfortably on 4s. a week.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

FOR CONSTIPATION.

"Specially efficacious in the treatment of chronic constipation."—

PROFESSOR LAMBL
University of Warsaw.

Average dose:—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 22.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Major-Gen W F Vetch to be colonel, vice Major-Gen. and Honorary Lieut Gen. Sir J B Spurgin, K C B, C S I, deceased.

2nd Life Guards Surg-Capt J H Power, from Royal Horse Guards, to be surgeon-major.

6th Dragoon Guards The promotion to the rank of major of Capt W Dougall is antedated to Oct 29, 1903.

2nd Dragoons Lieut, the Hon A Mr Henley to be adjutant.

8th Hussars—Second Lieut W H C Hindley is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill health.

9th Lancers Qrmr and Honorary Lieut D Laing is placed on temporary half-pay on accoun: of ill health; Supernumerary Qrmr, and Honorary Lieut W Grant (late Remount Dept, South Africa), to be quartermaster, vice Honorary Lieut D Laing.

20th Hussars Capt T E Bayley is seconded for service on the Staff.

21st Lancers Capt A M Pirie, D S O, to be major, vice F H Eavlon, transferred to the Cavalry Depot

The Imperial Yeomanry (in South Africa).

Unattached—Lieut F J Quarry relinquishes his commission, and is granted the honorary rank of lieutenant in the Army, with permission to wear the uniform of the corps, Temporary Lieut C P Warner quartermaster, relinquishes his commission, and is granted the honorary rank of lieutenant in the Army, with permission to wear the uniform of the corps.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Major (District Officer) T Y Osmond is placed on retired pay. Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Second Lieut C G Risley is seconded for service with the Indian Army. Supernumerary Second Lieut C W M Ivens to be second lieutenant, vice A N G Jones, appointed to the Indian Army.

Royal Engineers.—Capt H Robinson is seconded for service on the Staff. Lieut R H Brown is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Royal Engineers,

Major R J H L Mackenzie is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health, undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants under the provisions of Article 29 of the Royal Warrant of Oct 2, 1900:—E W Cox, A J G Bird, H N North, L M Kent, O E U Ingham, E Powell. The undermentioned officers of the Volunteer Section for service in South Africa, on relinquishing their temorary commissions, are granted honorary rank in the Army as follows, with permission to wear the uniform of their section:—To be honorary lieutenants—Lieuts R M Rodgers, E Glover.

Foot Guards,

Grenadier Guards.—Second Lieut, the Hon. C. M. B. Ponsonby, M.V.O, is seconded for service on the Staff.

Coldstream Guards—Capt. and Brevet Major R. J Marker, D. S. O, to be major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col H. G. D. Shute, D. S. O, promoted.

Regimental District.

Col. A. M. Paterson, on completion of his period of service in command of the 102nd Regimental District (the Royal Dublin Fusiliers), is placed on half-pay.

Line Battalions.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt.) Capt. and Brevet Major F. W. B. Dyne retires on retired pay. Capt. G. T. D. Hickman to be adjutant, vice C. L. Porter, who has resigned that appointment.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt. Capt. and Brevet Major G. K Cockerill is seconded for service on the staff. The resignation to the establishment of Supernumerary Capt. W. F. Leader is antedated to Sept. 10, 1903 vice G. K. Cockerill.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt) Lieut. D. Lynch is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Suffolk Regt. Capt. S. B. Stotherd to be major, vice C. Shadwell, transferred to the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The South Wales Borderers Capt. C. A. R. Scott to be major, vice C. E. Curll, promoted. Supernumerary Capt. F. St. J. Hughes to be captain vice C. A. R. Scott, Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut. R. C. Harding, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.) to be quartermaster, vice Honorary Lieut. T. Field, transferred to the Hampshire Regt. Capt. A. T. Beckwith to be adjutant, vice W. D. Bewsher, who has resigned that appointment.

The Welsh Regt.—Capt H Schofield to be major vice A R Keade, placed on retired pay.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Second Lieut P A Duff to be lieutenant, vice H C Laverton, promoted.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—Second Lieut B C Sparrow is seconded for service with the Indian Army. Qrmr and Honorary Lieut J T Field from the South Wales Borderers, to be quartermaster, vice Honorary Lieut R C Harding who exchanges.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Second Lieut W I Webb-Bowen to be lieutenant, vice H G L Bengough resigned.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—Second Lieut C G M Carter to be lieutenant, vice H B Fisher, appointed adjutant.

The Manchester Regt—Second Lieut C A Bolton to be lieutenant, vice J F Oliver, seconded.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Capt G M Lumsden retires on retired pay. Lieut. Major K W Arbuthnot, from supernumerary captain, to be captain vice G M Lumsden.

The Royal Garrison Regt. The appointment of Capt J Stewart is confirmed, his period of probation having expired. Second Lieut W Swinhoe-Phelan to be lieutenant, vice C R I Hull, appointed adjutant.

The West India Regt Major F E Ryde retires on retired pay.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieut Col J F Williamson M B, C M G to be colonel, to complete establishment.

Staff.

Major R. Wanless O'Gowan, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), from district inspector of musketry Second Army Corps to be deputy-assistant adjutant general (for musketry), North-Eastern District Major F L Banon, the King's (Shropshire Light Inf) from deputy-assistant quarter-Master-general, Dublin, District, to be deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, Third Army Corps, vice Major O S W Nugent D S O, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, who has vacated that appointment.

Brevet.

Lieut-Col S J Trench half pay, to be colonel Lieut Col Foster L Cunliffe, Royal Horse Art, to be colonel.

Memoranda.

Col W W M Smith, assistant adjutant-general for instruction, Western District, is placed on retired pay. Lieut. G H Ermen, 5th Volunteer batt, the Manchester Regt, on having relinquished his temporary commission for service in South Africa, is granted the honorary rank of lieutenant in the Army.

India Office, 25th December.

The King has approved of the following Promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments made by the Government of India:—

Indian Army,

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels,

Dated 9th October, 1903,
Henry Augustus Carleton.

Dated 13th October 1903,
William James Knowles Dobbin, Charles Fulford Grantham,

Dated 28th October, 1903,
Louis Samuel Hyde Baker, George Charles Atkinson,

Lieutenants to be Captains,

Dated 10th October 1903,

Harold Adrian Holdich, Thomas Rose Caradoc Price, Marmaduke Henry Little-dale Gale, Charles de Joncourt Luxmoore, Charles Alban Greves Shoubridge, Francis Taylor Duban, Norman Rushven Anderson, Spencer Burton Watson, Robert Wynne Henderson, Denzil Ibbetson Michael Macaulay, Harry Norman Young, Harry Ernest Browne, Thomas Sands Cox, Lionel Stuart Logan, Allan Gilbert Mayhew Hogg, Claude Edward Bateman Champain, Cecil William Carey, George Augustus Hawks, William Horsburgh Lane, Charles Eugene Barnes Robinson, Montague Claude Nangle, Percival Ernest Knapp, William Archibald Small Walker, Hugh Walter Davies, Everard Graham Stanley Trotter, and Edward Richard Wetherall,

To be Lieutenant,

Lieutenant Cecil John Lyons Allanson, from the Royal Garrison Artillery, Dated the 21st March, 1902, but to rank from 23rd March, 1900. This cancels the notification in the London Gazette of 14th November, 1902.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants

John Harold Goolwayn Marriott Dated 17th February, 1903.

Richard John Clark Dated 6th July, 1903. John Gordon Skene Dated 3rd August, 1903

Dated 4th August, 1903

Philip Allan Raymond Pritchard, Walter Gerald Paul Young, John Francis Cecil Dalmahoy and John Briscoe Watts,

Dated 6th August, 1903

Norman Eliott Howell

Dated 8th August, 1903

William Francis Richmond Webb, Clement James Boyes, Gerald Alexander Gwynne Shepherd and Cuthbert Garney Hoare,

Dated 27th August 1903

Frank Etheridge

Dated 7th September

Donald Elphinston Robertson and Edward Patrick Alexander Melvill,

Dated 8th September, 1903

Edward Napier Turner and Rawdon James Macnabb,

Dated 26 September, 1903

Herbert John Mackenzie

Madras Establishment—William Burney Bannermann M D and Henry Thomson M B.

Bombay Establishment—Carrapiet John Sarkies, M B.

Indian Army Departments,

Military Works Services,

Dated 18th September, 1903.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Heney to be Deputy Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain. Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Walter Perry to be Assistant Commissary. Conductor Alfred Harris to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Sir Dighton Probyn, who has had the pleasure of informing anxious inquirers that Her Majesty Queen Alexandra is none the worse for her recent alarming experience, has been long in attendance upon the King and Queen. Before entering the Royal Household in 1877 as private secretary to the Prince of Wales and Comptroller of his Household, he had had a brilliant career in India, where his regiment, Probyn's Horse, was one of the wonders of the military world. His personal feats during the Mutiny read like some romance of Crusader days.

Luxury for the Skin.

'The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin,' writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wentworth says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery: and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed, and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores etc. sell it.

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

HOME.

An Association has been formed to prevent the exclusion of classical studies from our educational system.

Company Liquidation.—The report of the Inspector General for 1902 has been issued.

Ecclesiastical.—Professor W. E. Collins, of King's College, London has been appointed Bishop of Gibraltar.—The Dean of Westminster, in his concluding lecture on the Athanasian Creed, suggested that it should no longer be said in place of the Apostles' Creed.—Cannon Henson has criticized the Bishop of Worcester for his action in Mr. Beeby's case.

Fiscal Policy.—A list is given of gentlemen who have already accepted Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to serve on his tariff commission. Among them are Mr C. Booth, Sir V. Caillard, Mr. Chaplin, M.P., Mr. Grenfell, M.P. Sir A. Henderson, M.P. Sir A Hickman, M.P. Sir A. Jones, Sir W T Lewis, Mr. A. Mosely, Sir W. Peace, Sir C. Tennant, and Mr. Birchenough. Mr. W. A. Hewins is the secretary.—A Liberal Tariff League has been formed.—Lord Cowper and other Unionists criticize the Duke of Devonshire's recent advice to his party.

Law.—The High Court has upheld an appeal from a refusal of the Southampton quarter sessions to renew a publichouse's licence.—Mr. Justice Bucknill has decided that H. M. S. Melanope was alone to blame for her collision with the Ruperra.—A. S. Rowe whose defalcations had been made good to the extent of over £100,000 by his firm, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.—George Rolfe, who shot at the Governor of the Bank of England, has been found insane.—The trial of Mr. Whitaker Wright has been fixed for January 11.—A gunner shot and killed a corporal at Sheerness Barracks on the 20th, afterwards committing suicide.

London.—The Arbitration Court has awarded to the Grand Junction Water Company £3,349,509 and to the West Middlesex Company £3,324,000.—A new system of "zones" fares is proposed by the District Railway Company.—The trustees of the Annie Zunz Fund are giving £10,000 in aid of the removal of King's College Hospital to South London.—The London County Council has approved contracts for British tramway rails to the amount of over £30 00 and has voted £150 for an inquiry into the conditions of labour among the "employes" of foreign firms supplying rails to the Council.

Mr. Balfour has been laid up by a chill at Knowsley.

Sir. Bryce, M. P., on the 18th opened at Millhill School the Murray Scriptorium.

Ireland.—Mr. John Redmond, on the 20th, said the land question would remain unsettled unless the Land Act were successfully applied to the congested districts in Connaught, and compulsion would have to be applied for this end.—An important judgment given in Dublin would seem to render an amendment of the Land Act necessary.—The remission of the extra police tax in county Sligo is severely criticized in the Unionist Press.

Naval and Military.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Glasgow on the 19th for the launch of the battleship Hindustan.—Sir T. Kelly-Kenny held the half-yearly inspection at Sandhurst on the 18th, and at Woolwich Military Academy on the 22nd.—Mr. Brodrick, addressing Guildford Volunteers on the 21st, referred to the effect of the new camp regulations in decreasing the Volunteer force, and expressed the hope that when the shock of attending camp once in two years had passed they might find it was not too great a strain.—A Court-martial at Victoria, B.C. has censured Captain Baker and Lieutenant Grant for the stranding of the Flora.—The War Office is buying from the Duke of Buccleuch 2,000 acres to be added to the military camp near Hawick.—The Admiralty, in circular letters just issued, announce new regulations for the training in gunnery and torpedoes of lieutenants, seamen, and Marines.—The Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation has been reconstituted with the Duke of Connaught as President of the Council.—Six ancient show guns have been stolen from outside the Rotunda at Woolwich.

Theatres.—At the Adelphi a fairy play entitled, 'Little Hans' Andersen" has been produced, at the New Theatre. Another fairy play entitled "Alice Through the Looking Glass," and at the Vaudeville a musical play called 'The Cherry Girl."

Sales.—A 13th century manuscript was sold at Sotheby's last week for £2,500; and a pair of porcelain vases at Christie's brought 3,150 guineas.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Victorian Press suggests that the fiscal issue shall be dropped, with a view to a coalition of Moderates against the Socialistic Labour party, which has greatly increased its strength in both Federal Houses.—The Australian harvest is estimated to exceed the highest previous yield by 22,000,000 bushels.—A "referendum" in New South Wales has decided that the membership of the Assembly shall be reduced from 125 to 90.—The English cricketers beat 18 juniors of Victoria on the 22nd by an innings and 99 runs.

Canada.—Lord Dundonald says that Port Simpson, the prospective terminus of a new Pacific railway, is never likely to be endangered by guns from the Alaskan coast, owing to the United States under the Alaska award.—The North-West Grain-Growers' Convention has telegraphed to Mr. Chamberlain expressing sympathy with his movement.

India.—The British Mission arrived at Rinchengong on December 13. The Tibetan general has retired to Phari, and it is believed that if the Tibetans oppose the advance it will be there. The mission is likely to be detained for some days in the Chumbi Valley, pending the organization of the transport trains.—General Delaney has persuaded all the Boer prisoners at Ahmednagar, except ten to take the oath.

South Africa.—Lord Milner arrived at Johannesburg on the 19th and had an enthusiastic welcome.

Trinidad.—The persons accused of inciting to riot have been acquitted.

THE UNITED STATES.

New York.—A new suspension bridge across the East River was opened on the 19th. It has cost dols 10,0,000.

The Alexandretta Incident has ended in an apology from the Turkish Governor to the American Consul.

The Cuban Reciprocity Bill has been signed by the President.

The Panama Question.—As Colombian troops are near the border of Panama, American marines have been ordered to San Miguel Bay,—Official correspondence now published shows that Colombia attempted to blackmail the United States over the canal treaty.—The Louisiana Legislature has instructed the Senators from that State to vote for the ratification of the canal treaty with Panama, and a majority for ratification is regarded as certain.

FOREIGN.

France.—The debate on the Budget was begun in the Senate on the 21st. The Finance Minister said that the financial situation had improved and was even reassuring.—The Chamber has voted urgency for a Bill to abolish decorations.—An attempt was made on the 9th, in Paris, to shoot Dr. Max Nordau.

Germany.—The Emperor, on the 19th, spoke in Hanover on the centenary of the German Legion which served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. He referred to the incomparable deeds of the German Legion, "which, in conjunction with Blucher and the Prussians at Waterloo, saved the English army from destruction."

Greece.—A New Cabinet has been formed, with M. Theotokis as Premier.

Italy.—The Chamber has authorized the Government to conclude a provisional commercial agreement with Austria-Hungary.

Persia.—A British Consular report from Resht deals with the large expansion of trade in the Persian Caspian ports.

Russia.—Jews in London have received reports that renewed excesses are being prepared for Christmas at Kishineff, and that the Governor says that if the Jews defend themselves the soldiers will protect the assailants.—At Kishineff two persons charged in connection with the riots have been sentenced to seven and five years' penal servitude respectively, 23 to various terms of imprisonment, and 12 have been acquitted.—Further disturbances have occurred among University students. An emigration movement to Argentina and Canada is being organized among the Jews.

Somaliland.—An Italian warship has bombarded a number of small forts.

The Far East.—Japan has asked Russia to reconsider her reply, which excludes Japan from the Manchurian question, and proposes equality for the two powers in Korea. The outlook is somewhat gloomy. A St. Petersburg telegram, however, says that the Foreign Ministry has received no answer from Tokio, and it is supposed that verbal negotiations are in progress there. The Ministry sees no reason to lose hope of a peaceful settlement.—Our Paris Correspondent hears that Russia is disposed to reconsider its reply to the Japanese proposals, and our Berlin Correspondent says there are good reasons for believing that Russia's intentions are not so warlike as the language of a section of the Press would seem to imply. American opinion is unfavourable to the Russian proceedings. —It is denied that Japan is attempting to borrow money in New York. Her financial position is most favourable.—Our Peking Correspondent says Russia is using every means to induce the Chinese to come to an agreement respecting Manchuria. The Japanese Minister has had an interview with Chang Chih-tung, who can be depended upon to dissuade Prince Ching against signing any agreement with Russia during the negotiations with Japan.—A Shanghai paper publishes a statement that the Chinese Government has determined to open Manchuria to foreign trade, insist Russian aggression, and insist on the fulfilment of the evacuation convention.

The Franco-Ethiopian Railway, according to the Paris "Aurore," is a complete failure.

Turkey.—A Christian Judge and two Christian gendarmes are said to have been murdered in Northern Albania.—Our Vienna Correspondent speaks of ominous delays in the progress of the Austro Russian reform scheme.

Obituary.—Rear-Admiral W. A. J. Heath; Colonel J. G. Lindsay, chairman of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company; Colonel T. H. Sale; Colonel J. F. Caldwell; Captain J. Robertson, R.N.; Sir Edwyn Dawes, of Gray, Dawes, and Co.; the Rev. Dr. Brooke Herford; the Rev. H. W. Pullen; Mr. H. P. Stenhouse; Mr Clifford Harrison; Raja Sir Sudhai Deo; Mgr. Firmilian.

Shipping.—In the Thames on the 17th, the steam collier Warkwort sank the Aberdeen steamer Acacia three of whose crew were lost.—The Pacific Company steamer California and the International Company's steamer Finland have gone ashore.—"Times."

It is rumoured that the ex-Chilian battleships are to be renamed Triumph and Swiftsure. We shall be glad to see both names revived, for both tell a stirring tale of past glories. There was a Swiftsure at the Nile and at Trafalgar, and there was a Triumph at Camperdown and in the action off Ferrol in 1805. But there are earlier honours still, for a Swiftsure took part in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, the battle of the Texel, La Hogue, Lagos Bay, Quiberon Bay, and many lesser fights; while earlier Triumphs were in the defeat of the Armada, and in all the stubbornly fought actions of the Dutch Wars between 1652 and 1672. Great names like these must never be let die out of the Navy, however much we may [illegible] nomenclature. When will [illegible] to give us an A[illegible]

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." This is an old proverb, but as true as it is old. Here is just such a friend.

Never be without it. Keep it close at hand all the time.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It will prove a good friend when you have a fresh cold, bringing immediate relief. You will find it equally true in old colds, bronchitis, whooping-cough, asthma.

And you will declare it "the best friend in the world" if you will use it for an irritable throat or weak lungs. It acts as a strengthening tonic, clearing up the thro

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

THE UNWISE STEWARD.

THOSE who know Morocco must marvel afresh to hear of the Sultan and his advisers squabbling with Parisian bankers over the loan of fifty million francs which they offer. The situation is very much that of the banker with cellars full of wealth standing at his front door to beg of passers-by. Morocco is a land of boundless wealth, as the world will discover when Moors no longer rule it. Gold, silver, copper, tin, nickel, antimony, iron, and manganese abound; and coal and petroleum have been found. But all these the fanatic Moslem leaves to the care of the genii to whose domain he thinks them proper. The treasure of the party is the property of the demons who live below. They will not mine themselves, and they will not allow others, for they say, if they permit the Christians to do so the genii will slay the believers.

ENGLAND IN MOROCCO.

There have been closer bonds between Morocco and Great Britain than we generally remember. A Moorish noble was in the train of William the Conqueror when he came to subjugate England. Six centuries later the British flag was flying in Morocco. Tangier was part of the dowry which Charles II. received with Catherine of Braganza. Great works were established and a garrison maintained until Parliament, suspecting that the so-called garrison was in reality a Popish army, drew tight the strings of its purse, and Charles II. had perforce to recall the troops. The great mole which had been built was destroyed, and Tangier fell again into Moorish possession. But our connection with Morocco was not ended. Mohammed ben Allah, one of the most enlightened Sultans the country has ever had, who during his reign in the latter half of the eighteenth century, sent Moorish Embassies to the chief cities of Europe, encouraged education and trade, did the wisest thing he could by marrying the daughter of an Irish sergeant of the Royal Engineers. The Irish Sultana had a son, a veritable Nero, who, when he ascended the throne, made his kingdom run red with blood. His mother, he suspended over a slow fire screws on her head, until at the end of two days she died. Since those days Ireland has not been conspicuous in Morocco, but Scotland flourishes in the person of the doughty Kaid Maclean.

LIFE'S LITTLE HOLD.

The phenomenon which is now being witnessed in the recess of the Sea of Azov may yet be attended by dire consequences. Water that suddenly shifts must establish its level again, and before its dreadful sweep no work of men's hands may stand. It is an alarming thought that a shift of ocean bed here and there would engulf a continent. The waters of the seas and oceans, if spread evenly, would cover the whole earth to the depth of a mile and a half. The depths of seas and oceans, corresponding with the height of the mountains, run at their deepest to 10,000 metres, and average 4,000. The bulk of the land most thickly populated lies but fifty to a hundred feet above sea level. As Lord Avebury proves, a subsidence of less than 100ft. would submerge all the lower parts of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Newcastle, Hull, Cardiff, Southampton, Portsmouth, Chichester, and carry the sea into the heart of the country.

NATURE'S GIVE AND TAKE.

The geologist who thinks in millions of years does not regard the present shape of England as final. England and Ireland were formerly one, and formed the western edge of Europe. Our Southern rivers, with those of Northern France, ran along a great valley: the North Sea was a fertile plain; the Thames went in company with the Rhine and the Humber to the Arctic Ocean. The bear, the bison, the lion, the elk, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus and elephant, sported in shades, over which an age-old sea now washes. Then one day there was a sort of enlarged edition of the Azov sea misadventure. The great river valley sank below the sea-level, and became the English Channel; a slight depression brought in the North Sea. But that is only a chapter. Over and over again we have been under water and above it. We have stood lower than our present level, and we have stood higher. That we shall for ever look down upon the waves from our mountain side whose base is in the sea, the geologist will give you no certificate.

OTHER TIMES, OTHER MANNERS.

The bull fights of which we have been reading this week in connection with the visit of the King of Spain to Portugal recall a couple of interesting comparisons. Fifty years ago a distinguished English statesman recorded in his diary that he left the bull fight at Madrid because it was not as exciting as he had been accustomed to witness. "However," he adds, "I did not sit out more than five or six bulls, and I was told afterwards that the last was a good animal, and had eight horses dead in the ring at once." We should all be amazed to find an English statesman making such declarations to-day. Now for the other side of the contract. The sainted Columbus—he has been canonised—is represented in the flesh to-day by the Duque de Veraguas. All the famous bulls intended for the arena come from the breeding establishment at Cordoba of the descendant of the man who added knowledge of a new world to the age in which he lived.

THE REMEDIAL KISS.

The utilitarian can surely go no farther. He insists upon introducing kissing to some backwoods savages as a remedy for, or rather preventive of, tobacco-chewing. What a fall is here from the appeal of Marlowe: "Sweet Helen, make me immortal with a kiss." And how divergent from the notions which the custom inspired in our visitors of centuries ago. Staid old Erasmus became quite kittenish in his enthusiasm for the method of his reception in English homes. "On your arrival you are welcomed with kisses. On your departure you are sent off with kisses. If you return the embraces are repeated. Do you receive a visit your first entertainment is of kisses. Do your guests depart you distribute kisses among them. Wherever you meet them they greet you with kisses." But surely the knell of the gentle salute is sounded when the utilitarian turns it to purposes like unto the notice which the County Council posts in its tramcars. We may expect to hear little more of such rhapsodies as Erasmus's "An Faustus, if you had once tasted the tenderness, the fragrance of those kisses you would wish to stay in England, not for a ten years' voyage, like Solon's, but as long as you lived."

THE KING AND THE GUARDS.

The King's wish to change the uniform of the Guards is another instance of the interest he takes in this particular regiment. The Guards have a special association with the Royal family, as all are aware, but there is, or at least there was, an old custom by which they benefited, which may not be generally known. It was the practice to promote to a majority the officer on guard at the palace when a Royal child was born. King Edward was born at 10.48 a.m. November 11, 1841; the guard had been changed at 10.45. Now the point arose, which of the two officers ought to have the promotion? Both claimed it. The relieving guard, its officers said, took up its station and recieved the keys, three minutes before the Prince was born. The old guard, however, maintained that theirs was the officer entitled, inasmuch as the sentry had not actually been changed nor the keys handed over until the event had taken place. In the end the latter officer got the promotion.

TALL TALK.

It is singular that the height of the French giant Hogo, who is reported to be returning from New York to France to eat his Christmas dinner in his native village should be exactly that of Feeder Machow, the 7ft. 9in. giant of Kustjak, Russia, over whom Berlin anthropologists were so excited three months ago. According to Professor Von Luschan, of Berlin, the Russian exceeds in height all the known living giants by at least a head, and is in many respects of great scientific interest. Virchow found that in recent times all the giants exhibited in Europe, whose height had been represented as stupendous, turned out to be between 6ft. 10in. and 7ft. 4in. This gave Machow a distinct pull, and the American edition, whose height is also given as 7ft. 9in., seems to have been regarded as one of the class whose inches grow to feet in the showman's advertisement. We have to turn to an earlier day than our own for the really large and fine giant. Og, the King of Bashan, is supposed to have been ten feet, a height equalled by Goliath. The legendary Orestes, contemporary with the mythical Ajax, was reputed to be eighteen inches higher. Pliny mentions one Polydamus, a 9ft. 4in. young gentleman, who with one hand could stop a chariot going at full gallop, and who slew a lion with one blow of his fist. Queen Elizabeth and James I. had giant attendants measuring between eight and nine feet, and the Regent employed a gentle creature named Sam who stood 9ft. in his socks.

ZOOLOGICAL TERRORS.

The appointment of a new superintendent of the Zoological Gardens will not, it may be assumed, be attended by terrors for the residents in the neighbourhood of Regent's Park. The first establishing of the gardens there, however, did create the wildest flutterings, if we may accept contemporary testimony. Near the Marquess of Hertford's villa in the Regent's Park the Zoological Society is about to create a menagerie of wild beasts and birds . . . much to the terror of Sir Herbert Taylor's old nuns of St. Catherine's, who have just built their monastery hard by. The poor old bodies expect tigers at their tea tables and hyenas as chaperons in their evening walks.

PEARLS OF PRICE.

The outcry which has been raised this week to the effect that the pearl market is threatened by artificial cultivation need not disturb the soul of a single possessor of pearls. Five years ago a syndicate was formed to place upon the market rubies, not of the mine, but of the laboratory; yet rubies still hold their own. The Chinese, the Swedes, and other ingenious races have tried to develop corners in artificially-grown pearls, but Ceylon and its treasurers stand where they did in the market quotations. The Chinese fix little dragons and idols in the oysters, but dragon shaped pearls have not yet come into the market: and although a Gothenburg oyster merchant paid a fortune to a Swede who had a way of irritating the oyster into production of treasure, nothing ever came of it. As much effort in a small way, has been wasted upon the attempt to wring from the oyster his secret process, as upon the attempt to make gold. We are as far as ever from success in either project.

A TELEGRAM said to have been received from Berlin is published in Paris to the following effect: "The Emperor has ordered the Crown Prince under arrest in his quarters for three days for having taken part in a steeplechase against his Majesty's orders."

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
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COFFEES—Received the Grand Prix at Paris Exhibition.

WHISKIES—Old and mellow.

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COFFEES—Roast and ground daily in India, therefore always fresh.

TEAS—A treat for all.

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By Royal Warrant Purveyors to HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

MOIR'S BLOATER PASTE

IN LARGE AND SMALL TINS.

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THE PICKWICK THE OWL THE WAVERLEY

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All are *perfect Time-keepers*, they each have a clear white enamelled dial (with a seconds hand), and an extra thick crystal glass over it. Bold hands and figures. A special feature of our Watches is the hand setting mechanism by the winding nut.

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STERLING SILVER Rs. 20. NICKEL OF GILT Rs. 12.

THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement; this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
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COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
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THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET WATCH.

Complete in Superior leather Wristlet.
This Watch has a fine LEVER movement Jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.
STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
REAL NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.

Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel, Rs. 25

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:
Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

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FROM Rs. 40.

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

Sterling Silver Crystal face, Rs.		40
" " Full Hunter "		45
" " Half "		50
18ct. Gold Crystal ... "		130
" " Full Hunter... "		185
" " Half " ... "		190

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Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong ever movement, compensation Balance, Breguet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15

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Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.
PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET Silver Rs. 32 Nickel Rs. 25

NICKEL CASE, Rs. 10.

Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.
Sound 7 plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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Good Morning! Have a Cigar? Thank you: this is nice! What brand is it? DRESSELHUYS. North, South, East or West DRESSELHUYS is Best.

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Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—
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THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
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IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
The who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS: "A Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—"It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop.

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are the best remedy for, and most certain preventatives of gout, rheumatic gout, suppressed gout, renal calculi of uric acid, irritable bladder caused by acid urine, acidity, heartburn, and intestinal and liver disorders. They not only prevent the outward manifestation of the disease, but cure by going direct to the seat of the mischief and removing the exciting cause. They dissolve uric acid in all forms, hence their power.

As soon as one of the VARALETTES is dropped into water, or whisky and water, aerated water, or other liquid, it dissolves completely with brisk effervescence in a few moments.

BISHOP'S LITHIA VARALETTES

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BISHOP'S LITHIA VARALETTES

are therefore recommended on the grounds of convenience, portability, pleasantness and efficacy. Take care, however, that the label bears the name of ALFRED BISHOP, inventor of all effervescent preparations, and accept no imitations or substitutes however plausibly recommended.

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Full bath size 25 by 50 inches. A splendid line.
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Will time races to the fifth of a second, good timekeepers.
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The manufacture of reliable and specially made Watches in Switzerland, such as those THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY has put before the public during the past few years, has gone through a radical change. Extensive buildings have recently been erected and an improved plant put in. With the aid of a large invested capital and "up to date" machinery of the most perfect accuracy, worked by competent Engineers and skilled workmen, the most perfect Watches have been successfully turned out. These Watches are greatly above the average and are put before buyers at prices within the reach of almost all classes. Every appliance that genius could devise and science suggest to make these Watches the most reliable and lasting has been made use of Master minds in Mechanics have given their ripest thought to the perfection of the design and improvement of the parts. Special training in Horological Technical Schools has produced those who are masters of every phase of the finest machine work, and such men we employ continuously producing the various parts of our Watches, with the result that the MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are as near perfection as they possibly can be. We have paid particular attention to every part of the Lever Escapement as well as the Adjusting and Timing of each article turned out, to such a degree that further improvement can scarcely be looked for, and nothing passes out of our Factory that does not come up to the Standard we claim for our products.

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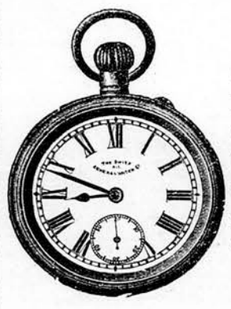

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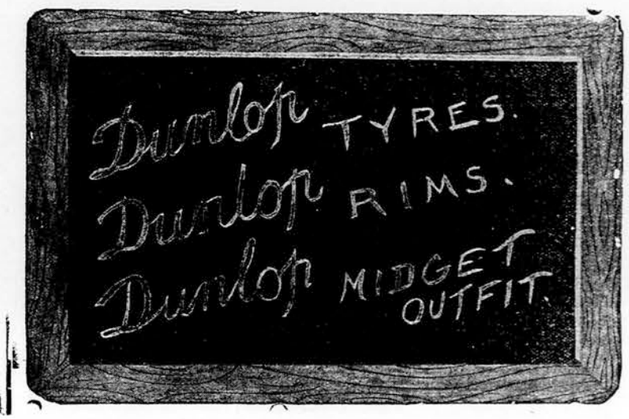

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